Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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December 23, 1957

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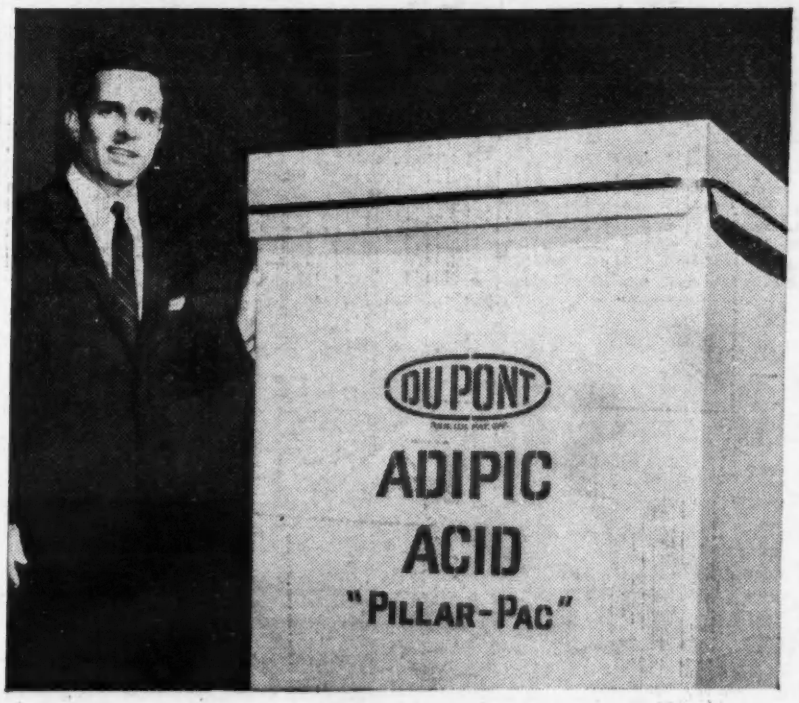

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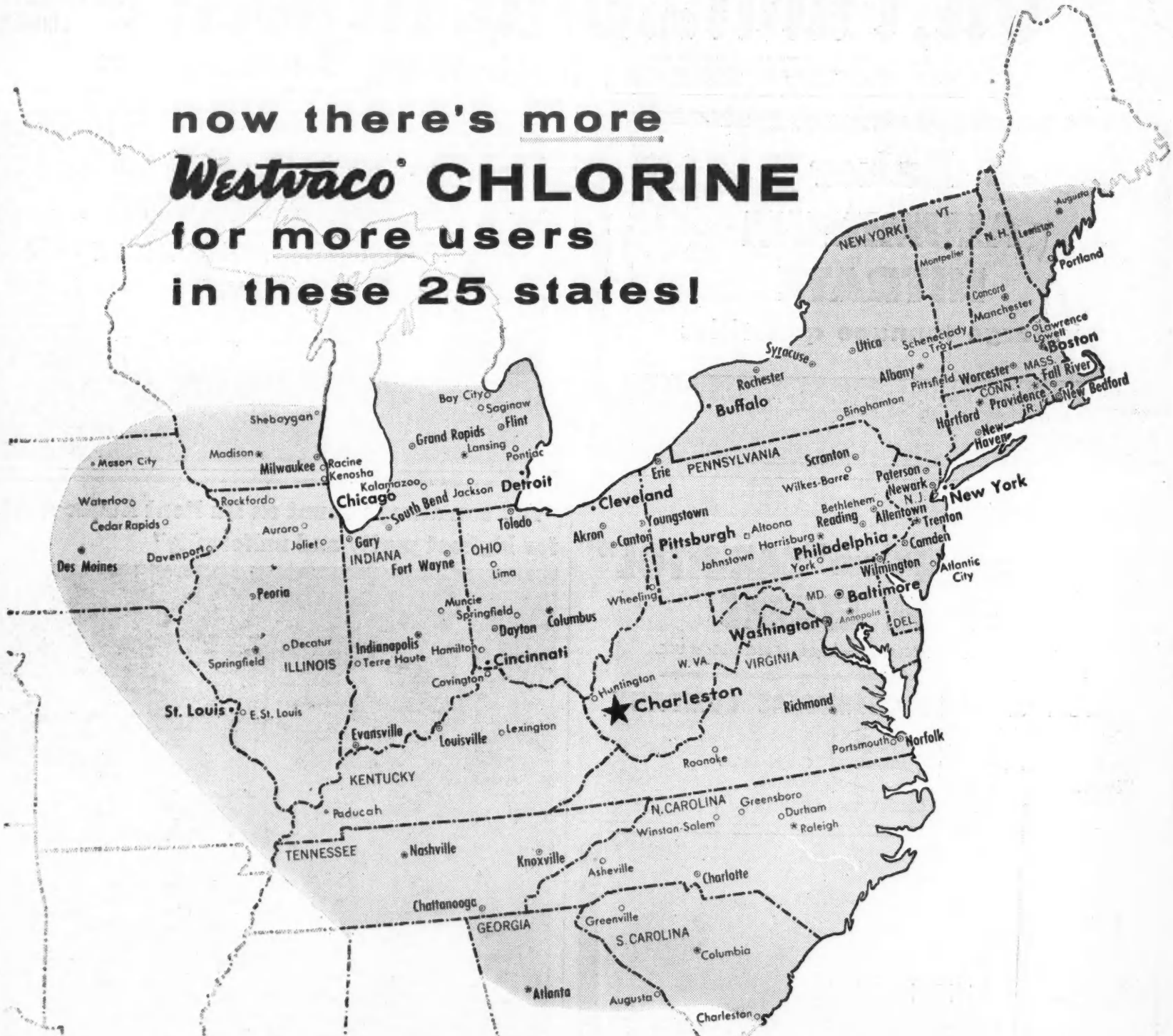

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 172 No. 26 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 23, 1957

RESEARCH CHIEFS PUT HEADS TOGETHER: Dr. Robert T. Armstrong, vice-president and technical director of Celanese Corporation of America (left), and Dr. Roy A. Dahlstrom, director of research for National Lead Company, whose companies have announced a collaborative research program on improved polymers for plastics and fibers. They are shown here with a model representing the molecular structure of a polymer.

Celanese, National Lead Are Out To Tame Some Random Molecules

National Lead Company and Celanese Corporation of America are going on safari. Object: Capture and tame some random-molecule polymers. National Lead is furnishing the ammunition—newly-developed polymerization catalysts. Celanese is furnishing the hunting-ground—its extensive experience in polymer processing and plant manufacture, as well as process and applications research in films, fibers and other polymer products. Currently the New York firms are eying polypropylene and polystyrene, with hopes of shaping them into radical new types.

National Lead's research laboratories have come up with catalysts which the two companies report are an important breakthrough toward successful production of unique polymers.

Controlling Molecular Structure

They point out that much stronger, more highly heat-resistant plastics can be developed by controlling the molecular structure of polymers.

Celanese and National Lead are joining hands in a cooperative program to produce and exploit such polymers for industrial applications.

Currently, the companies state, almost all polymer production is conducted under conditions which result in linking of molecules into random patterns.

Through employment of the new advanced catalysts, these polymerizations are

—Continued on page 44

GENERAL CHEMICAL PRESIDENT: Irb H. Fooshee, who on January 1 will move up from executive vice-president to president of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Cesium and Rubidium Breakthrough Scored

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has scored a breakthrough in the cesium and rubidium market. The Los Angeles firm has put a series of compounds of the highly-reactive alkalies into volume production to be marketed at prices about one-tenth the current costs of the chemicals.

American Potash is now producing car-

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Mint Producers Got Less For Efforts During Year

Producers of peppermint and spearmint put more acres into production and got less money out of it this year than they did the year before, says the Department of Agriculture after adding up its year-end summary figures.

The production of crops for mint oil was 2,967,000 pounds, with a value of $12,016,000. This, USDA points out, compares with 2,991,000 pounds produced last year with a value of $14,844,000 pounds and a 1949-55 average output of 2,236,000 pounds with a value of $11,645,000.

The production was from a total acreage this year of 62,700 acres as against 51,000 acres last year and a seven-year average acreage of 58,550 acres.

The peppermint crop of 2,344,000

—Continued on page 63

Polyethylene Producers Baffled Over duPont Getting US Patent On 'Composition of Matter' Basis

Polyethylene producers, until now happily preoccupied with estimates of how soon the plastic will hit the billion-pound mark (by the end of 1958, according to the optimists), today face the prospect of a titanic legal battle that may well drag on for years. This discordant note, though not entirely unexpected, was provided last week by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., which revealed that it has been granted a US patent covering linear polyethylene "as a composition of matter."

DuPont, which won a similar "new-composition-of-matter" patent in Canada three years ago, contends that the award made by the US Patent Office last week covers polyethylene "no matter how it is manufactured."

Phillips Thinks Otherwise

Phillips Petroleum Company of Bartlesville, Okla., which has licensed three US concerns (Union Carbide Corporation, Celanese Corporation of America and W. R. Grace & Co.) under a low-pressure process of its own, thinks otherwise. Here's what its spokesman has to say:

"The duPont patent does not interfere with nor affect Phillips' patent applications which cover Phillips' low-pressure process utilizing a Phillips' catalyst."

This statement apparently is meant to serve not only for Phillips itself but also for its three licensees, judging by this comment from E. E. Winne, vice-president of Grace's polymer chemicals division:

"Our license agreement with Phillips provides that it is their responsibility to take care of any patent problems that may arise from the present situation."

Meanwhile, Grace, which has just started up its polyethylene plant at Baton Rouge, La. (OPD, 12/2/57), intends to go right ahead with plans to sell "Grex," its brand name for the low-pressure plastic.

The Union Carbide position is that the firm's lawyers are familiar with the du-

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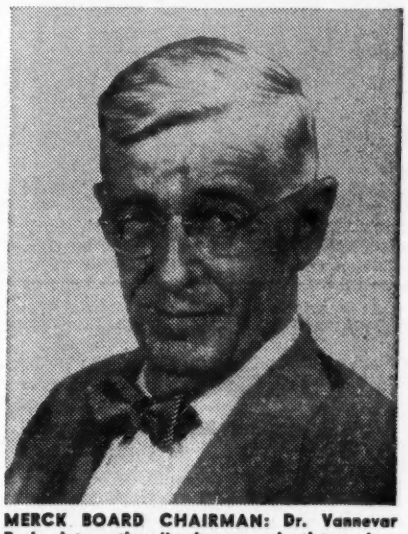

MERCK BOARD CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vannevar Bush, internationally known scientist and a leading figure in the development of nuclear fission, who has been elected chairman of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., to succeed the late George W. Merck who died last month.

Upjohn Company Forms New Veterinary Division

The formation of a veterinary division within Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been announced. The new division, headed by Gordon G. Stocking, D. V. M., was formed by the consolidation of four departments:

Veterinary medical, headed by J. L. Davidson, D. V. M.; veterinary sales, managed by S. P. Hurley; veterinary research, headed by H. S. Bryan, D. V. M., and veterinary advertising, headed by W. J. Upjohn.

Nitrous Oxide in Production

Nitrous oxide and cyclopropane production has begun at the two new Cleveland, Ohio, plants of Ohio Chemical & Surgical Equipment Company, Madison, Wis. When operating at full capacity, the combined annual output of the two plants will be about 240 milion gallons of nitrous oxide and 9 million gallons of cyclopropane.

Grace Set to Step Into Silicon Market

W. R. Grace & Co. is about to step into the silicon market. International Metalloids, Inc., a subsidiary of Grace Internacional S.A., has been set up for the production of ultra-high purity elemental silicon.

The new company has been formed following an agreement, announced earlier this year, between the New York firm and Pechiney, of France, which is already in production of silicon in that country (OPD, 7/15/57).

Silicon, in its highly purified state, is achieving large scale use as a semicon-

—Continued on page 44

Verona Merges Pharma Into New Verona-Pharma

Verona Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., which early this year bought Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, (OPD, 2/11/57), disclosed last week that it has merged Pharma into Verona and that the resulting company will now conduct business under the name Verona-Pharma Chemical Corporation.

Pharma will continue to operate as a division of the corporation, as will Verona Dyestuffs of Union, N. J., and Verona Chemical.

DuPont Gets Delay On Stock Disposal

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been granted a delay on the date for its reply to a government plan for divestiture of its stock in General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

DuPont's answer was due December 24, but Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy granted a delay, until after Internal Revenue Service gives a ruling on the tax consequences.

Coaltar Chemicals Importers to Benefit From List

Coaltar chemicals importers are about to get a break from the Bureau of Customs. The bureau soon will start publishing a monthly list of coaltar products samples of domestic origin which it receives for filing, or are removed from its files.

Purpose of the publication is to aid importers in determining the probable tariff duties on a competitive foreign product.

Publication of the list is provided for in an amendment to customs regulations announced in the *Federal Register* of December 17.

The amendment takes effect at the end of thirty days, but will not apply to any product on file December 17 which is removed from the file within sixty days of that date.

The bureau first announced plans for such a list in a proposed amendment to its regulations earlier this year (OPD, 4/8/57). Under existing regulations the bureau's chief chemist at the New York Customs laboratory receives from domestic coaltar producers samples and specifications of their coaltar colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco-compounds, and indoxyl or indoxyl compounds.

These are then compared with sales of foreign coaltar products to ascertain for duty purposes whether there is a similar competive product produced in the United States.

It is now planned that the chief chemist shall advise the appraiser at New York

—Continued on page 58

Gov't Wants Action, Charges Intimidation in Parke-Davis Suit

Department of Justice wants to get some action on its civil antitrust suit against Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and has also accused the company of attempting to punish a government witness. Last week the government urged the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to bring about an immediate trial of the charges that Parke-Davis is violating the law for refusing to sell to a cut-rate retail outlet because it failed to follow the company's retail price recommendations.

OLIN'S RESEARCH V. P.: Dr. W. E. Hanford, appointed vice-president for research by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

The motion for early trial was followed up with an affidavit from a Justice department attorney, Edward R. Kenney, that the company was seeking to punish a government witness in a related earlier criminal action by notifying the witness that the company would no longer do business with him.

Case Draws Wide Attention

The case has attracted wide interest in the drug industry where it is viewed as the opening move by the government in a campaign to discourage manufacturers from seeking voluntary adherence to suggested retail prices for their products in areas without fair trade laws.

The criminal case and the civil case were filed against Parke, Davis by the government simultaneously some months ago and last month the district court dismissed the criminal case after hearing only the government's charges on the grounds that the government had not proved a conspiracy (OPD, 11/11/57-.

Because the government cannot appeal a criminal antitrust case that it loses, it is now moving ahead with the civil action. Its motion for an immediate trial of the civil case probably will be heard by the court in the next ten days.

The druggist reportedly cut off the Parke-Davis sales list is Herbert Haft, president of Dart Drug Corporation. He was the government's chief witness in its attempt in the criminal case to prove Parke, Davis had conspired with the drug wholesalers to hold retail prices up to a "fair trade" level in the District of Columbia, which does not have a fair trade law.

Mr. Haft testified at the criminal trial last month that Parke-Davis officials had threatened to cut off his supplies unless he raised his retail prices for the Parke-Davis products. He is expected to testify for the government again in the civil case.

The affidavit of Mr. Kenney said that

—*Continued on page 58*

Hog Bristle Sale Is Planned by GSA

General Services Administration will sell 500,000 pounds of Chinese hog bristles at an auction to be held in New York in late January. The bristles had been acquired for the national stockpile, to be used under emergency conditions, in the manufacture of high-quality paint and varnish brushes.

Two years ago, when an adequate supply of synthetics became available for this purpose, the bristles were declared surplus to stockpile needs.

The government's supply of surplus bristles has been substantially reduced by four earlier sales, for which GSA solicited bids. The January offering represents GSA's first effort to dispose of a surplus stockpile item at auction.

GSA pointed out that the types and sizes of the lots to be sold will be listed in a catalog, to be issued by its Defense Ma-

—*Continued on page 63*

Carwin Elevates Bender

Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., has elected Donald A. Bender vice-president. Mr. Bender's duties will be broadened to include responsibility for the operations of the company's chemical division. He is also corporate secretary and will continue to hold that office.

Monsanto Reduces Bleach As Plant Output Is Begun

The price of two dry bleaches, trichloroisocyanuric and dichloroisocyanuric acid, was cut by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., last week as the first large-scale production unit for the chemicals went on stream at the company's inorganic chemical division plant at Everett, Mass.

The cut, 10 cents per pound effective today, brought the price of carload and truckload lots down to 65 cents a pound, f.o.b., Everett. The price of less than carload lots remained at 75 cents a pound.

Up to last week production of the chemicals had been on a pi.ot plant basis.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Lime and Palm Oils, Mace, Nutmegs, Poppyseed Rise. Silver, Copra, Castor Oil From Brazil Are Lower.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Vera AA, 4c. per lb. (p. 52).
Batavia "A," 3c. per lb.
"B," 2½c. per lb.
"C," 2½c. per lb.
Korintji "A," 4c. per lb.
"B," 3c. per lb.
"C," 3c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 57).
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lime oil, Mexican, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
West Indian, 15c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
East Indian, No. 2 siftings, 10c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 8c. per lb. (p. 52).
East Indian, 5c. per lb.
reconditioned, 5c. per lb.
Palm oil, dms., ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tankcars, ¼c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Danish, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Rosemary, Yugoslav, 2c. per lb. (p. 52).
Portuguese, 2c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½c. to 6/10c. per lb. (p. 36).

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Clove leaf oil, 3c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 41).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Sage oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 52).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 52).
Silver, ¼c. per oz. (p. 36).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 20, 1957	Dec. 13, 1957	Dec. 21, 1956
108.22	107.81	110.13

Interchemical Combining Units

Interchemical Corporation, New York, will consolidate its R-B-H Dispersions Division and its textile division into a new color and chemicals division on January 1, with Willam N. Davies as the general manager. Mr. Davies was formerly president of the textile colors division. William J. Rothemich will be general production manager and Harold D. Craft will be general sales manager of the new unit, which will have its headquarters in Hawthorne, N. J.

Mr. Rothemich has served as division president of both the R-B-H Dispersions and the textile colors divisions and most recently has been an Interchemical vice-president. Mr. Craft was the head of the R-B-H Dispersions Division at the time of the consolidation.

The Bound Brook factory will continue its production of pigment dispersions under the R-B-H trademark for the coatings and plastics industries under the immediate direction of William T. Hulse, while the sales organization for R-B-H products will remain under the direction of Richard L. Lynch, whose title will be sales manager—coatings and plastics industries.

Philip H. Ingham will continue to head the Bound Brook, N. J., laboratory as manager of development—dispersions for coatings and plastics. Albert Saunders will be

—*Continued on page 44*

William N. Davies

Bristol-Myers Products Elects W. M. Bristol Pres.

Bristol-Myers Products Division of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, has elected William McLaren Bristol, 3rd, president of the division. Mr. Bristol succeeds Robert B. Brown, who has been elected executive vice-president of the parent firm.

Mr. Bristol joined Bristol-Myers in 1946 and was appointed vice-president in charge of production in the products division in 1951. He was named assistant to the president in 1956 and earlier this year became administrative vice-president.

Merck Elects Director

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., elected George W. Perkins a director of the company last week. Mr. Perkins had previously been United States permanent representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization council. From 1927 to 1948, Mr. Perkins had been executive vice-president and director of Merck. He left Merck in 1948 to enter government service.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 172, No. 26, December 23, 1957. Published weekly on Monday, except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Second-class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y.
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DUPONT VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Robert L. Hershey, general manager of its polychemicals department, who has been elected a director, vice-president and member of the executive committee by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Oxygen Supply to Hit Its High Point Jan. 1

Oxygen production in the United States will be greater than industry's needs on January 1, and that will be the first time such a supply-demand relationship has come about since the beginning of World War II.

So says Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. And Linde should know, because by that time its newly-expanded liquid producing plants in Ashtabula, Ohio, and Fontana, Calif., will go on stream to de iver an added monthly output of some 150 million cubic feet of oxygen.

Linde's facilities at Ashtabula, Ohio, will provide 115 million cubic feet of oxygen each month for industrial use in the Alleghany steel belt and lower Michigan areas.

The expansion in Fontana will deliver 35 million more cubic feet monthly for use throughout the west coast. Present growth of the west's chemicals and steel industries points to peak demands for oxygen over the next fifteen years, it is said. To meet future conditions, Linde plans to further expand its Fontana output by some 430 tons of gaseous oxygen in mid-1958.

Another boost in Fontana's output is scheduled for 1959, when additional facilities will add 115 million cubic feet to monthly production. At this time, equipment for producing argon and other gases will be installed as well.

To help avoid a future supply lag, other Linde production points throughout the nation will undergo continued expansion in the next five years. Linde's East Chicago plant expansion is the first of these, destined to go on stream sometime next summer.

Butadiene Barge Shipment Going From Texas to Italy

First of several overseas shipments of American-made butadiene by barge is now enroute from Port Neches, Tex., to Ravenna, Italy, according to W. I. Burt, president of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Manufactured in Port Neches, the 2,200 ton cargo will require thirty-five days to dockside in Ravenna and is a test in long-distance transportation by barge. The barge shipment was made for Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals by Warren Petroleum International Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

Additives Will Be Additives To FDA Unless Congress Wants Agency to Revise Its Thinking

Unless congress decrees otherwise, the chances are that the Food and Drug Administration will make no distinction between an incidental additive and an intentional additive in its administration of a food additive control law. Officials of the agency are reluctant to go into matters of enforcement policy in advance of congressional enactment of the law, pointing out that they necessarily must follow whatever is ordered by congress in the bill or committee reports.

However, they emphasize that the bill (HR 6747) which Secretary Marion Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare sent to the capitol last session and due to come up for consideration again next month, treats "incidental" additives and "intentional" additives in the same manner.

Aimed at Public Health

The proposed law, it is noted, is aimed at protection of public health.

"It doesn't make any difference to your liver why the chemical it has to detoxify and dispose of after dinner got into the food," says W. B. Rankin, assistant to the Commissioner of FDA.

"The important thing is that it is there and it has to be handled. So our department has not distinguished between the intentional and incidental additives in suggesting new food additives legislation to congress."

The matter of incidental additives and how they might be handled administratively under the proposed law is one of two questions that has aroused concern in the chemical and allied products industries. The other one is that of "functional value" or "usefulness" of an additive, which must be shown to be approved.

"Incidental" additives may be classified generally as those which find their way into food inadvertently as distinguished from those purposely put into a food. An example could be a substance that got into the food from contact with the wrapper or container, or during some phase of the processing from the equipment being used.

There is authority contained in the bill for the secretary to exempt such additives from the requirement that they go through all the extensive and often expensive toxicological tests to be required of "intentional" additives to prove their safety, but it would seem unlikely that it would be given blanket application.

Officials point to section 5 (j) of the FDA bill as containing the authority. It reads:

"The secretary (1) shall promulgate regulations providing for exempting from

—Continued on page 63

Lubricants for Missiles Are Developed by Shell

Shell Oil Company, New York, has developed a new class of greases for high temperature, high speed application in missiles and supersonic planes.

The new lubricants, called "Shell ETR" (extreme temperature range) greases, withstand temperatures up to 600 degrees Fahrenheit and protect metal parts running at speeds up to 30,000 revolutions per minute, the company said.

The lubricants contain an organic vat dye that serves as a thickener to improve heat stability and gelling efficiency.

Shell said company scientists began research on high temperature lubrication "years ago," when it became apparent that the highest quality soap base and petroleum oil greases would be inadequate for the operating conditions met in extremely high speed flight.

The company said its Martinez, Calif., research laboratory, which developed the products, is continuing research toward lubricants that will withstand still higher temperatures.

MARKETING VICE-PRESIDENT: John A. Field, chosen to fill the newly-created post of marketing vice-president by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Monsanto Teaming Up With Argentina Firm

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Carbometal S.A.I.C. of Mendoza, Argentina, are working out an arrangement for the manufacture of vinyl chloride monomer and "Opalon," Monsanto's polyvinyl chloride, at a new plant to be constructed at Mendoza.

It is anticipated that construction of the new manufacturing facilities will begin during the first half of 1958. When completed, the plant will be capable of filling presently estimated needs of polyvinyl chloride in Argentina.

The plant will produce both flexible and rigid types of polyvinyl chloride resins. These resins are used by plastics manufacturers for such diverse products as appliance parts, piping, welting, belting, gasketing, electrical insulation, phonograph records, sheeting for upholstery and rainwear.

Carbometal S.A.I.C., one of the leading producers of calcium carbide and ferro alloys in Argentina, recently started construction of steel and coke producing facilities at Nihuil in the southern part of Mendoza.

Solvay Process Division Fills Executive Positions

Appointment of Wilbur H. Brumfield and Cortez P. Hackett as vice-presidents of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, effective January 1, was announced today by I. H. Munro, Solvay Process Division's president.

Other changes covered in this announcement included naming of Clyde A. Kitto to post of director of operations, Arnold Hanchett to director of development, and M. James Campbell to manager of Solvay's Syracuse, N. Y., plant.

Plastics Trend? Cellulose Acetate May Get the Ax

What may be the start of a trend in the plastics industry is being pushed a little further. Hercules Powder Company is thinking about quitting on cellulose acetate. The Wilmington, Del., company would like to wash its hands of manufacture of the product by 1959.

Hercules' announcement that it would consider termination of operations at its Parlin, N. J., plant, follows on the heels of an announcement by Bakelite Company, New York, that it will turn its back on polyester resin production and sales by the end of this year (OPD, 12/16/57).

Reasons for Getting Out

Both companies have essentially the same reasons for getting out: they would rather push their new products, and they find present operations unprofitable.

In the case of Hercules, the company plans to bank heavily on polyolefin chemistry—such as polyethylene and polypropylene—at its Parlin plant.

Bakelite is bowing out of polyesters in order to put its chips on epoxies and phenolics in the reinforced plastics field.

Elmer Hinner, general manager of Hercules' cellulose products department, has this to say about his company's decision:

"Cellulose acetate is not contributing to Hercules' profits, nor can we see any improvement for this product in the years ahead. For a number of years, the major portion of our production of cellulose acetate has been supplied to the textile industry.

"During most of this period, the overall cellulose acetate textile market has been depressed and consequently Hercules' cellulose acetate operations have been forced to run under unsatisfactory conditions."

Mr. Hinner also says, "The significant growth of Hercules over the past two years in polyolefins chemistry—two major operations making new plastics products have gone on stream at Parlin since late summer—has required Hercules to devote more of its effort and manpower" to what he described as "more promising operations."

"For some time now," Mr. Hinner says, "Hercules has spent a great deal of effort in developing plans for the eventual shift-

—Continued on page 63

Vitro International Formed As Overseas Representative

Formation of Vitro International, a new Vitro operating company with headquarters in Switzerland, has been announced by J. Carlton Ward, jr., president of Vitro Corporation of America, New York.

The new division will represent all Vitro operations overseas. Dr. Norman A. Spector, vice-president of Vitro Corporation of America, will, in addition, become president of Vitro International. He will retire as vice-president of Vitro Engineering, a Vitro operating company, to devote full time to the new duties.

Ralph L. Brown, former assistant sales manager of Vitro Engineering Company, will become vice-president of the overseas company and will be based in Switzerland.

Organic Intermediate Offered by Carbide

A new chemical intermediate, 2-methyl-2-ethyl-1, 3-dioxolane, valuable as a "blocking" agent for ketone groups in the synthesis of complex molecules, has been introduced by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Using this cyclic ketal to protect selected ketone groups, chemists working with complex molecules can carry out reactions at other functional sites of the molecule which would otherwise unfavorably affect the unprotected ketone groups. After such modifying reactions have been completed, the blocked ketone groups can be readily regenerated, it is said.

Essential Oils Called a Slumbering Giant in Africa

A potentially great essential oils industry lies slumbering in South Africa, waiting only to be prodded into wakefulness, says Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York.

Dr. Guenther, who has poked into scores of remote spots in the world in a lifetime devoted to the essential oils business, says that conditions are excellent in the southern end of the Dark Continent. All that is needed is some initiative.

The climate runs the gamut from the cold of the highlands to the warmth of the tropical lowlands. The country boasts every variety of soil. It has an active and growing population; labor is plentiful and relatively inexpensive.

And yet, aside from a substantial citrus oil industry, there is very little production of essential oils. This is primarily attributed by Dr. Guenther, in a recent report, to the conservatism of the farmers. They prefer to produce their traditional crops—with the government guarantees of price—rather than attempt a speculative crop.

The farmers cling to this attitude in the face of a growing physical structure and potential for an essential oils industry. As an example, there is the planting by the government of vast tracts of eucalyptus.

Granted, the purpose is primarily the growth of forests and an anti-soil erosion measure. Yet, the move is a strong contribution to the potential of the essen-

—Continued on page 49

Reilly welcomes to Indianapolis

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE

for its annual meeting
December 26-30, 1957

on Sunday, December 29,
Section C (Chemistry) presents a Symposium on

Pyridine Chemistry

arranged by F. E. Cislak,
REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

The Symposium Program

PART I

9:00 A. M., Room B, Murat Temple

1. **Introductory Remarks.**
   F. E. Cislak.
2. **Recovery of Pyridine from Coal Products.**
   J. H. Wells, United States Steel Corporation.
3. **The Chemistry of Vinylpyridines.**
   Robert Levine, University of Pittsburgh.
4. **Derivatives of Vinylpyridine.**
   Allan P. Gray, Irwin, Neisler & Company.
5. **Pyridine-Metal Salt Complexes for Clathration Separation of Aromatic Isomers.**
   W. D. Schaeffer, W. S. Dorsey, D. A. Skinner, and C. G. Christian, Union Oil Company of California, Brea, Calif.

PART II

2:00 P. M., Room B, Murat Temple

6. **The Synthesis and Reactions of Sterically Hindered Pyridine Bases.**
   Harold Podall, Ethyl Corporation, Baton Rouge, La. and Herbert C. Brown, Purdue University.
7. **Chemistry of Pyridine-N-Oxide.**
   E. C. Taylor, Jr., Princeton University.
8. **Preparation of the Pyridolacetones and the Inductive Effect of Nitrogen on the Dehydration of the Intermediate Aldols.**
   John K. Stille, State University of Iowa, and C. S. Marvel, University of Illinois.
9. **Pyrophthalones Derived from Picolines as Intermediates for Medicinal Agents.**
   C. H. Tilford, G. L. Krueger, William S. Merrell Company; E. D. Amstutz, D. G. Manly, A. Richardson, Jr., and A. M. Stock, Lehigh University.
10. **The Chemistry of Picolines.**
    F. E. Cislak, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation.

If we can assist you during your visit to Indianapolis, please telephone or visit us.

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
1615 Merchants Bank Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana Telephone: MElrose 8-7531

LPG's Still Expanding

With thirty-two new plants on stream in 1957, industry sales of butane and propane increased by 4.1 percent over 1956, to an estimated 6,907,700,000 gallons. The new plants alone boosted the output of the LPG's by 1.2 million gallons a day.

According to Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., which put these figures together, the estimated increase in sales, although lower than that experienced in recent years, exceeds estimated percentage increases in sales of all other petroleum products during 1957.

LP-gas sales for domestic and motor fuel use are estimated at 3,943,300,000 gallons, a 4.5 percent increase over 1956. House heating, the largest domestic use, is the most important factor in domestic growth.

Liquefied petroleum gas for motor fuel use again showed the largest percentage increase—7.9 percent—to an estimated total of 834,500,000 gallons. Production of LP-gas farm tractors increased an estimated 27 percent in 1957, especially significant in view of the fact that gasoline-fueled farm tractor production was down about 7 percent.

Fastest growing segment of the LP-gas motor fuel market is industrial tractors and lift trucks. LP-gas has nearly taken over as fuel for cargo refrigeration units and is increasing in highway trucks as more LP-gas service stations are added.

Medical Research Isn't a Pauper, Not With $400 Million in Its Hand

Medical research is no longer a pauper. It had at its disposal $400 million for studies in 1957, with the result that for the first time in history the researchers are not hungering for funds. That is what Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., said last week in announcing the results of a recently-completed, nation-wide survey it had sponsored through its Merck Sharpe & Dohme Research Laboratories.

CHEMICALS DIVISION MANAGER: Robert D. Goodall, named vice-president and general manager of its chemicals division by Davison Chemical Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md.

"The American people have been very generous in their support of research in the health field, nearly doubling the funds for this purpose in the past five years," said John T. O'Connor, president of Merck.

Still "Islands a Poverty"

"The survey shows, however," he said, "that there are islands of poverty in this sea of plenty. Basic research is being neglected, medical education is in danger of being strangled, brainpower is in short supply. These and other problems uncovered by this survey require immediate, thoughtful and concerted attention by leaders in government, the universities, foundations and the pharmaceutical industry."

The survey was conducted by Douglas Williams Associates, a New York firm specializing in attitude surveys. Williams interviewed a sample of 113 medical research leaders—medical school deans and

—*Continued on page 59*

Shawinigan Names Bromley

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., has named W. H. Bromley director of marketing. He replaces A. W. Dunning, who resigned the post. E. H. Finsilver, assistant general sales manager, has been appointed to Mr. Bromley's previous post of general sales manager. Both appointments are effective January 1.

Nat'l Aniline Div. Chooses Noble for Management Job

Nathaniel N. Noble has been appointed manager of management development for National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Mr. Noble comes to the National Aniline Division from the American Management Association where he was conference director for the executive action program. Prior to that he was responsible for developing industrial relations and management programs at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Ford Motor Company and Reynolds Metal Company.

Chemical Producer Is Shown How to Get Around Washington And Return With a Contract

Ammonium nitrate, 50 tons in 100-lb. bgs., tech., 32%, Bid No. 29, Dec. 30, Base Procurement Officer, AMC, Donaldson AFB, South Carolina.

There is your opportunity to sell something to the government. It is a Washington request for a bid on ammonium nitrate. Printed above is a facsimile of the regular "Bids Wanted" service which OPD furnishes to its readers and which has represented the starting point for many an order, and many a profit. Uncle Sam, as the chemical industry's biggest single customer, is a good one to know—and therein lies a tale of how to find your way around Washington and come out with a signed order in your hand.

Doing business with the government is not too complicated once you learn of the opportunities available and understand the problems of the procurement officers.

The job is primarily one of learning how the government buys, which agencies purchase which products, and finding out how you should compete with other sellers for a government contract or order.

There is no dearth of helpful hints to these questions. The Small Business Administration over the past several years has gone all out in attempting to acquaint suppliers of materials and services with the "ABC's" of selling to the government.

A visit or your letter-inquiry to one of its thirty-seven regional and branch offices will produce an immediate supply of pamphlets and booklets related to the subject.

Federal purchasing offices, both military and civilian, use two methods of buying: formal advertising for bids and negotiation. Here are the essential features of each buying method:

Advertising for bids—When making a purchase by this method a purchasing office sends "invitations to bid" to firms who are on its "bidders' list" for a particular item. This list is made up of business concerns — manufacturers, regular dealers in the needed item, construction contractors, or other appropriate firms—which have told the office they want to bid on its purchases of the item, and which have supplied information indicating their ability to carry out government contracts.

Buying by negotiation—Under certain circumstances, government purchases may

—*Continued on page 62*

BRISTOL LABS PRESIDENT: Dr. Philip I. Bowman, elected president of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., subsidiary of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, succeeding Frederic N. Schwartz who has become president of the parent concern.

FMC Appoints Jacobson Chemical Unit's Consultant

Bernard H. Jacobson, vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., has been appointed business and technical consultant to the chemical divisions. In his new capacity, Mr. Jacobson also becomes a member of the operating committee of FMC's chemical divisions.

Mr. Jacobson's new function will enable him to broaden his contributions to FMC's chemical interests, the company reported. As a consultant, he will be in close contact with the management of all of the chemical divisions, making available to them his experience in the development of new chemical products and their commercial manufacture.

Pesticides Still Ring Loud Cash Register

The chemical pesticide industry saw five major developments in the market during the year and found them big enough and important enough to keep its cash registers ringing at the record it had established in 1956.

That is what the National Agricultural Chemicals Association says as it looks back on 1957. It estimates total sales at $250 million.

The farmers, it notes, came in for the major share, as usual. They bought about 60 percent of the amount sold, while non-farm users (including home gardeners)

—*Continued on page 62*

Board of Trade Elects

Robert B. Magnus, sr., of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., and Lloyd L. Volckening, of Ivers-Lee Company, have been elected vice-presidents of the New York Board of Trade. Sydney N. Stokes has been named assistant treasurer.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 10-14; annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings divisional conference, Toronto, Ont., February 20; protective coatings divisional conference, Montreal, Que., February 21; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 10.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6; annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 7.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., January 13-15.

Season's Greetings —by the Tons

- Our sincerest thanks for the privilege of serving you
- Our best wishes for a very successful and prosperous New Year

FROM THE
VITAMIN DIVISION

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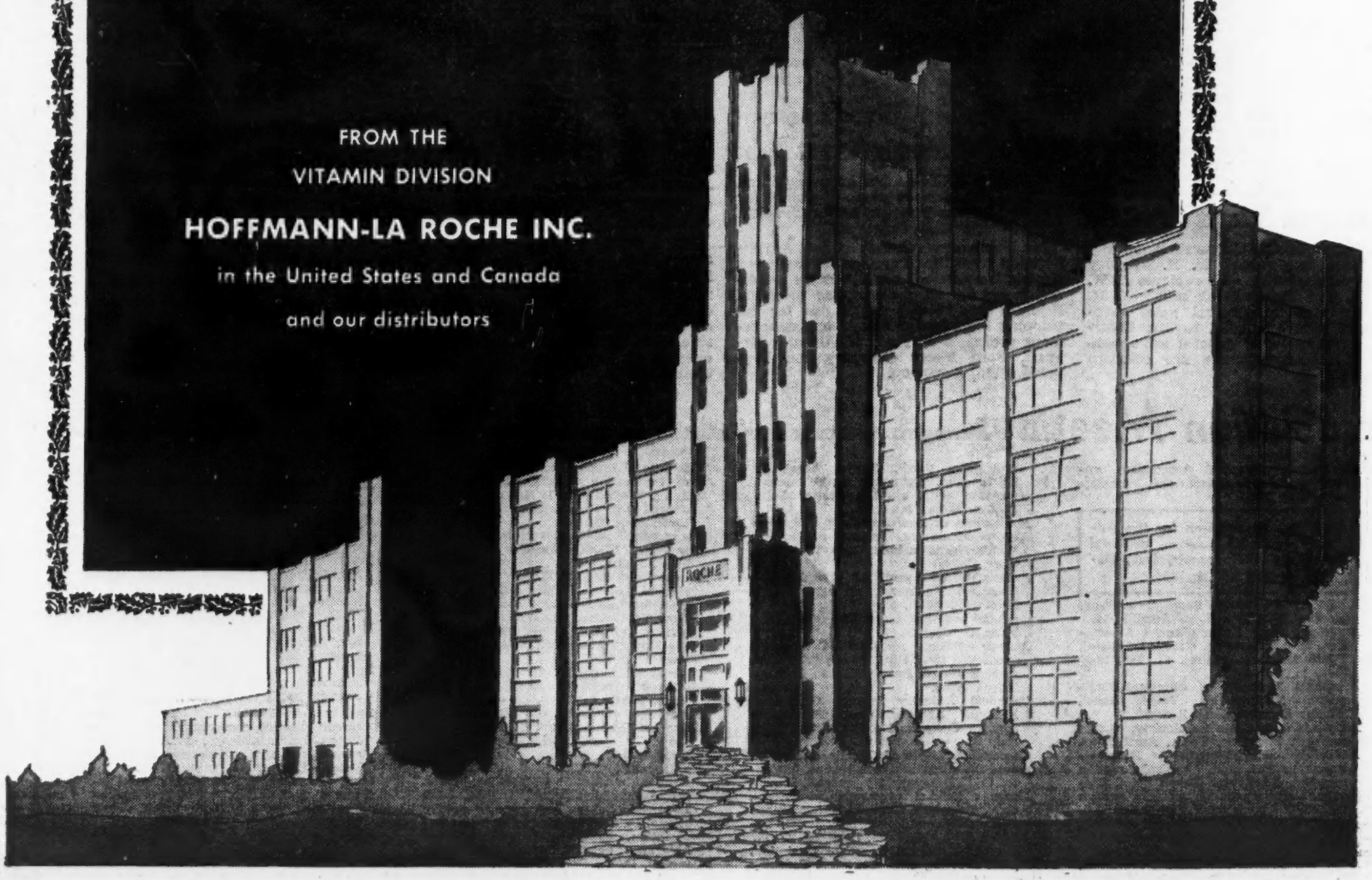

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Dec. 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms., frt. alld lb .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. 65 .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.46 - 1.54
flake lb. 1.42 - 1.50
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld lb .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
		kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cks.	casks	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
c.l.	carlots	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
conc.	concentrated	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystalline	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
dl-	dextrolaevo	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.a. bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs. lb 50 - —
powd., cs lb. 75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb 60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump bgs. c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

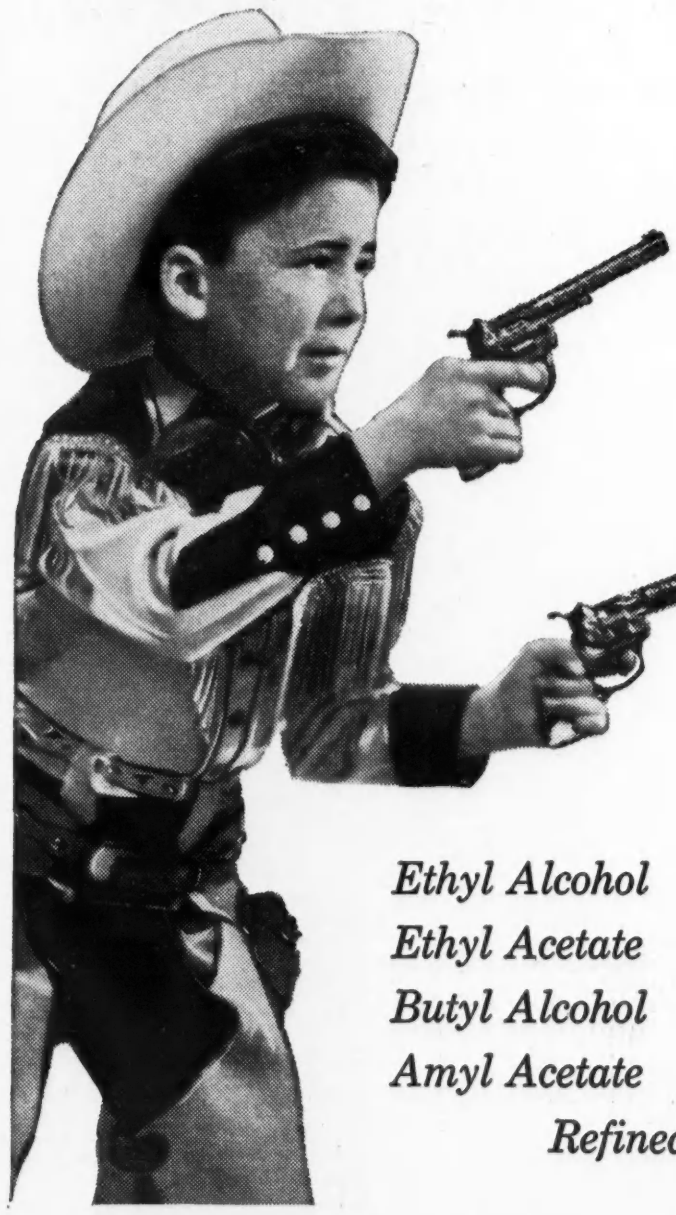
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .72 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots. lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Dominican/Ecuador, whole, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .69½- .74¼
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75¼
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

sure as shootin'



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Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF tins oz 4.00 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 2.35 2.45
Avacado oil, cns. lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. 65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units 70 —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark bgs lb 28 .30
Barbital NF 100-lb dms lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium NF dms lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works ton 106.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton 121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb 32 .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs. c.l. works ton 176.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 191.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt equald lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls. l.c.l. t.l. dlvd lb .17 - —
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns. l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms. c.l. works. ton 95.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ton 105.00 - —
Barytes southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, & 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys. l.c.l. works & 100 lbs 2.65 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican 55-60% cns lb 2.50 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms. lb. 1.95 2.40
Bayberry wax bgs lb .45 .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs lb. .65 .67
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .30 - —
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian white, high gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton 87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots ex whse ton 82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse. ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride cbys. works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech. cbys. dms., t.l lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms. l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .22 - —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
Tech dms. dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l works frt equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 —

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.85 —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate bots lb 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots lb 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate cns lb 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride bots. lb 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns. lb. .12.50 -13.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst. bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .53
Black haw root bark, bls lb .63 - 65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton 5.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.c.l lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot bls lb. .48 .50

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Salt Lake City, Utah
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George Mann & Co., Inc.
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Chicago, Illinois
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Portland, Oregon
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For technical assistance, samples for evaluation and technical literature on Dow chelating agents, contact your local Dow sales office or write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Sales, Midland, Michigan, Dept. CA 1314F.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Blue Dyes—Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
BON acid maroons pure bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb. higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms. works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd. 99% bgs. c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½% bgs., c.l. works ton.81.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½% bgs. c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½% bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse. pf lb. .18 - .24
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech. 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.189.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran. bgs. c.l. works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms. smaller lots same basis ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk c.l. works ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd. bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gns. cyls, truckload, works lb .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb 1.76 - —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 - —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract refy lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms. c.l., frt alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Cadmium CP red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.82 - 2.84
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICA

Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 —
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran., purit., dms. lb. .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 2.95 —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P bgs. c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P c.l., works, Tex Cit ton 76.00 —
21% P. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lb lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms, ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —

Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67.69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms., kegs lb 3.68 3.70
Nat. USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots, lb .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz cs lb .85 .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 —
Syn., USP, gran. powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb lots lb .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb lots lb .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy dms lb .26 - .35
White, dms lb .29 —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb 7.60 7.85
Rectified cns lb 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .52 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .58 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 3.50 —
powd., bxs lb 4.10 4.15
Capric acid, C. P., dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 —
Caprvl alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb .19 —
dms. t.l.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
Sec. 92-99% dms. c.l. lb. .22 —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 .29
tanks lb. .25 —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 5.25
NF from African pepper dms lb. 4.50 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbon black, channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion, bulk c.l. works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs. c.l. works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l. works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
Tech. consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A". lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 .69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure bgs. ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba crude bgs. ton lots. lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure bgs., ton lots lb. .80 .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .24½- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.80 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 .36
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 —
Dom., edible, acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l lb. .21½- —
New Zealand lb. .24 - .24¼

s and Mirth!

Penick's diversified line is brimful of good things for the holidays!

Frankincense for liturgical use. And myrrh, too, used in incense and perfume.

Indeed, many gifts of perfume will be scented with Penick fragrances. Tons of ice cream, candy and other confections will be consumed, much of it flavored by Penick! Cocktails will be enhanced by vermouths and more potent beverages made with Penick-imported herbs and juniper berries.

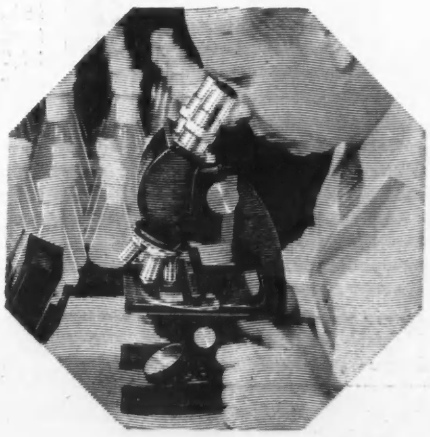
If the holiday roast is a mite tough, a bit of tenderizer based on Penick's papain will help. But chances are poultry is on the menu . . . a fatter, healthier bird because of Penick antibiotics and our new anti-picking spray. Egg nogs and whipped cream may be richer and purer because our dairy sanitizer keeps dairies sparkling and cows more contented. Fruits and vegetables are prettier and more plentiful because of our insecticides.

And whenever the feasting is overdone, there are excellent remedies to relieve distress . . . incorporating Penick medicinals, of course!

In all, we hope your holidays will be bright and cheerful and your new year prosperous.

PENICK

Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Drugs

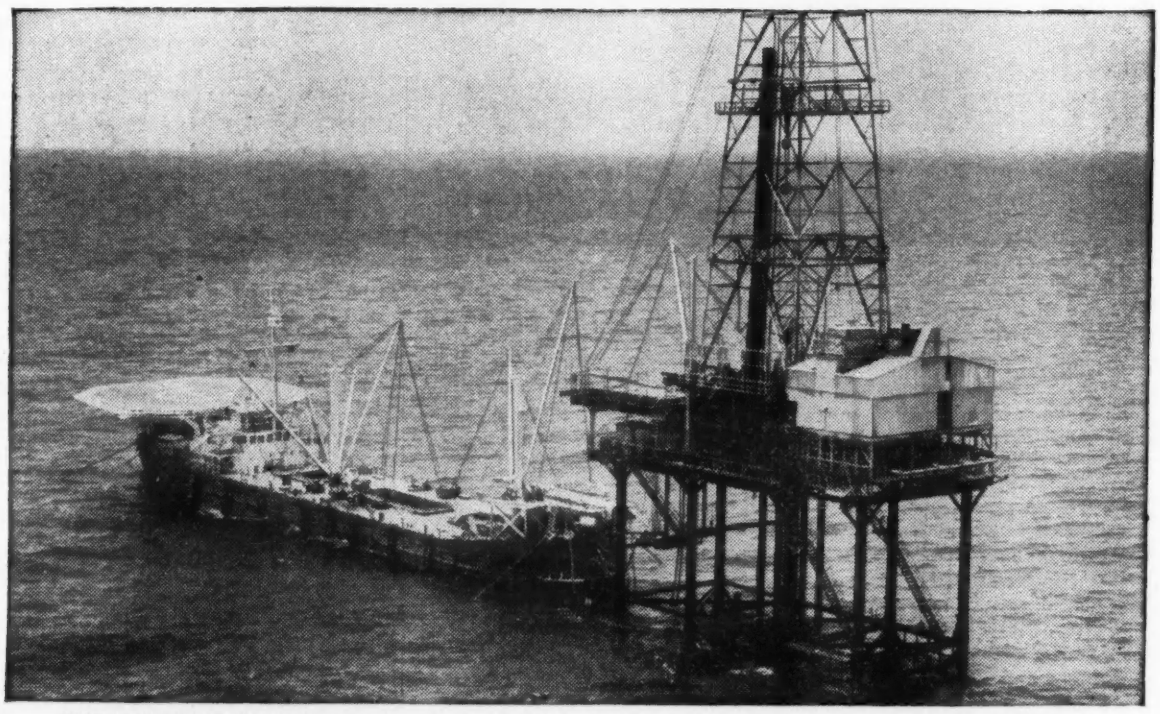


Cashewnut Shell Liquid—Chrome Green

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	- 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls	lb.	.28	- —
"B"	lb.	.25½	- —
"C"	lb.	.23½	- —
Korintje "A"	lb.	.28½	- —
"B"	lb.	.26	- —
"C"	lb.	.24	- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil.	ton.	105.00	-110.00
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2800-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2900-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2960-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3060-	—
tanks	lb.	.2750-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2810-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2910-	—
tanks	lb.	.2610-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.3275-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3475-	—
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
tanks	lb.	.2250-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2375-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2475-	—
tanks	lb.	.2175-	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2900-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3000-	—
Castor oil, dom., USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
tanks	lb.	.2400-	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	- .15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19½-	.20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼-	.46¼
split, dms	lb.	.37¼-	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.50	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	-30.00
Syn., cns.	lb	9.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	.75	- —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.45	- 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .60
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.29	- —
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Celery seed, oil, bots.	lb.	16.50	-17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	- .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	- .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	- .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	- .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585	- .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	- —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	- —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	- —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	- 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	- 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	- .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.48	- —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	350.00	- —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.27	- .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	- —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00	-80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	- —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00	- —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00	- —
Briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00	- —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	69.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	74.00	-79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	66.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	70.00	-84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	- —
bulk, t.l., works, South	ton.	55.00	- —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 6.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08727-	—
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09817-	—
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	- —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	- —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	- —
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	- —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	- —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	75	- 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66	- —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	- —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.05	- —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25	- —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	- —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	- —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	.25¼
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	- —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld	lb.	.75	- —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	- —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	- —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	- —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis.	lb.	2.00	- —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95	- —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	- —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25	- —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	- —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86½-	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80½-	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	- —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	- —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	- .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	- .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	- .46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	- .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...



PROTECT OFFSHORE OIL WELLS—Standing in the Gulf of Mexico in water 80 to 90 feet deep, this offshore oil rig taps the vital resources of the continental shelf. Exposed to sun, rain, salt, biological organisms, and alkaline compounds used in drilling, the above water portion of the structure is protected by a five-coat paint system utilizing Napko Corporation's Durachlor System. All coatings used in this system are based on Parlon® chlorinated rubber. The offshore installation was built by Andrew Higgins Construction Company. The coating system is designed to last 25 years.

PRODUCE BETTER CARPETS—Rayon, cotton, wool, and mixed fiber carpet backings are produced more economically and perform better when Dresinol® is included in the sizing compound. The "hand" of even the lowest cost carpet is improved when a Dresinol resin dispersion is used and either flexibility or stiffness can be provided as desired. Dresinol's versatility also makes it ideal for use in modifiers and extenders for latex-base sealer and asphalt-impregnated felt in hard-surface floor coverings.

THE FLAVORING INDUSTRY

As a basic manufacturer of anethole, which is similar to oil of anise, Hercules retained the famous Gallup organization to sample consumer preferences in flavoring. Door-to-door interviews indicated that 34,000,000 adults are strongly partial to this taste while another 16,500,000 are fond of it to a slightly less degree. This information is helpful to manufacturers of products in which flavoring is an essential ingredient.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

G57-11

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul . . . lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd Ala. Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas Tex. 1¼c higher: Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher: El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c higher: Dlvd Pac. Coast for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .29½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31

Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls. works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —

Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 .52

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —

Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —

Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75

Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb. .95 - 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .93 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat. lb. 1.11 - —

Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -12.00

Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.40 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —

Citric acid, USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .82 - .85

Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20

Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60

Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -30.00

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l. works.ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 - —

Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .51 - —

Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.75

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. .87 - .90

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43

CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00

Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.03 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —

Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —

Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .83 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —

Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .28 - —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms. dlvd. lb. .42 - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.75 - —

Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .89 - .94

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14½- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13⅜- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¼- .11⅜

Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —

Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50

Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —

Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —

Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms lb. .34 - —

Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —

Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb. .65 - .75

Copaiba oil, cns lb 1.75 2.50

Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 - —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —

Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468

Copper cyanide, tech., dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .666 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .676 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .696 - .716

Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —

Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .27 - —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .24 - —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. 29¼- .31¼

Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. 45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —

Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls. 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .43 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .41 - —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63⅛

Copper quinolinolate, fib dms. lb. 4.25 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1845- —
Cryst., 99% bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs.12.05 -14.55

Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.21.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.90 - —

Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.45 -29.45

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This widely used solvent, extractant and chemical intermediate is now available for immediate shipment in great quantities from Stauffer's Louisville plant.

Two grades meet U.S.P. and Technical specifications.

The Stauffer plant at Louisville supplies Chloroform in drums of 675 pounds net capacity...in tank trucks ...in tank cars of 4000, 8000 and 10,000 gallons...and in barges. Drum shipments are also made from warehouse stocks at Chicago, Houston, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Niagara Falls.

Stauffer can also supply you with Carbon Bisulfide, Perchlorethylene, Trichlorethylene, Carbon Tetrachloride and Methylene Chloride. A new brochure on Stauffer Chlorinated Solvents will shortly be ready for mailing. Kindly advise on your letterhead if you would care to have a copy.

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636 California St., San Francisco 8, California

Stauffer CHEMICAL SINCE 1885

Copper undecylenate, dms ..... lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ....ton.180.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ..... ton.175.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.00 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. 08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .15 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06 - —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .2073- .2100
tanks ..... lb. .1873- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .17¼- .20
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ..... ton.57.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East ..... lb. .14¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .14⅜ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco ..... lb. .14 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .2025
tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb 85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80% tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood NF, bots. cbys lb. 1.30 —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same oasis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p. 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd .. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb 49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, ens ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt, equald. gal. 1.15 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.40 - —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald ..... gal. 1.00 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.25 - —
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs ... lb. .80 - —
Powd., cs ..... lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, ens. ..... lb. 8.50 -12.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., ens. ..... lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —

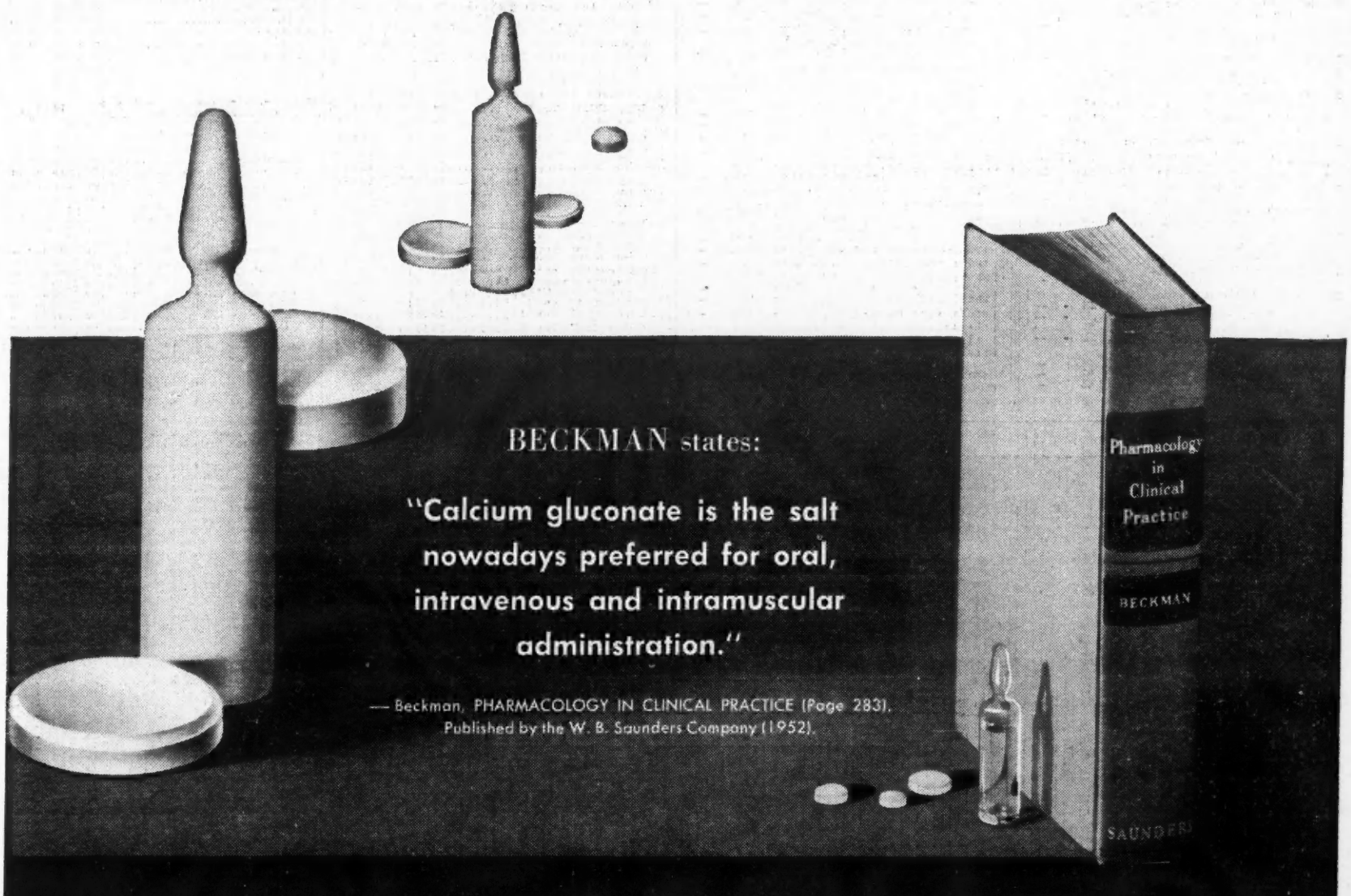
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms. c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech. bbls lb .90 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms. c.l., works, frt alld., E lb. .26½ —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½ —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 32½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots ..... gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots ..... gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots ..... lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bags, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
E, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs ... lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs ..... lb. .08¼ .08½
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs ..... lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .17¾ .20
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .41 - .45
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech. flake grd. nb. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton.69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68½- .77
tanks, dlvd. same basis ..... gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written autnorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies ... gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - .74
tanks same basis ..... gal. .47 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l ..... 100 lbs 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs. c.l. .... 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs. c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, tmp., bgs. .... lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms ..... lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms ..... lb. .20¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks. works ..... lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld .... lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis .. lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49½- —

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52¼- —
lb. .16½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb. 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid bgs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works ..... lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isohutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Nat., bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms .... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, ens ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis .... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms .... lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms ... lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochloronenzene, crystalliz-ing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E. ..... lb. .15 - —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2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene—Epichlorohydrin

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 - —
Refd. 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .77 - —
Tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).

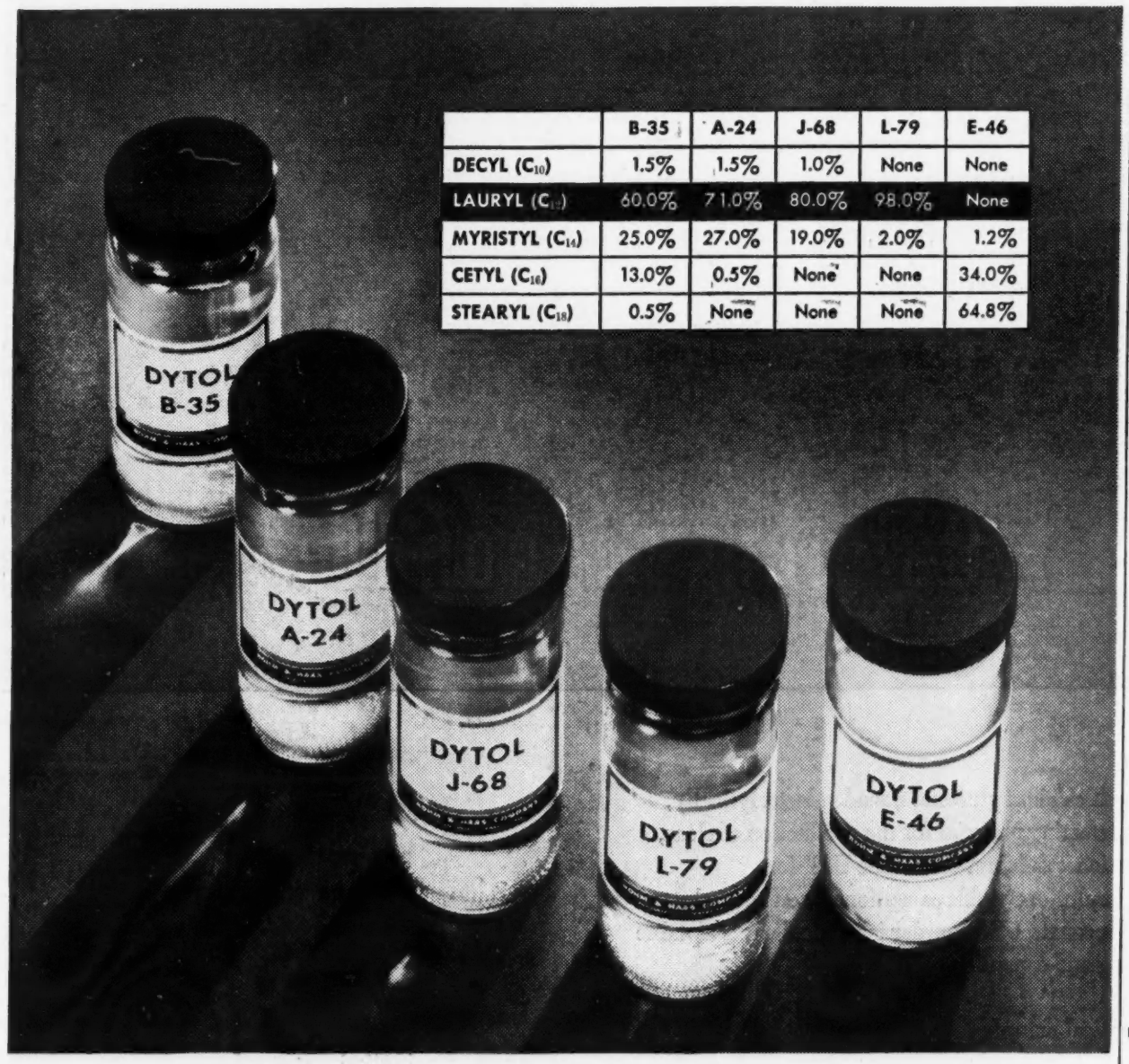
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l., US ports, ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.

Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.03 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals. lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
686 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms., dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
oz. 48.25 -49.00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —



	B-35	A-24	J-68	L-79	E-46
DECYL (C_{10})	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	None	None
LAURYL (C_{12})	60.0%	71.0%	80.0%	98.0%	None
MYRISTYL (C_{14})	25.0%	27.0%	19.0%	2.0%	1.2%
CETYL (C_{16})	13.0%	0.5%	None	None	34.0%
STEARYL (C_{18})	0.5%	None	None	None	64.8%

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Ever growing, the Rohm & Haas DYTOL family today includes a cetyl-stearyl alcohol and four others covering a wide range of lauryl content. All of which means you are more likely to find a DYTOL Alcohol your best bet for cosmetic additives, polymerization regulators, lubricating oil additives, textile finishing and softening agents, quaternary ammonium compounds, emulsifiers and detergents.

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Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
tax-free, dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.46	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.48	—
tanks frt alld E	lb.	.43	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)			
Ethyl cellulose, vis 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
bgs., smaller lots works	lb.	.72	.80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.65	.70
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, ansolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb cns.	lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Ethyl ether indust. dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c higher W. of Rockies.)			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.52½	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., t.c., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21¾	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E. 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots and over	lb	6.40	—
100-lb fib dms smaller lots	lb	6.65	6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified 70-80% dms	lb.	.70	.80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms	lb.	.88	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Euphorbia herb bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste bbls. works.	lb	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works	ton	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.15	—
French, light, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs	lb.	.31	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.75	7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis.	100 lbs	3.75	—
USP, cryst. dms. works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms	lb	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb lots	lb.	.40½	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.25	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½

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When you're talking about 2-ethylhexanol, you're talking about a 100,000,000-lb. a year alcohol and a chemical of major industrial importance.

Eastman's position as a basic manufacturer of 2-ethylhexanol from petroleum derived raw materials is your assurance of a dependable supply of this important alcohol, both from the standpoint of quantity and quality.

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2-ETHYLHEXANOL

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Color, APHA	5 max.
Specific Gravity, 20° 20°C	0.8325-0.8340
Acidity, as acetic acid	0.01% max.
Boiling Range, 760 mm	181.0°-185.0° C
Aldehydes, as 2-Ethylhexanal	0.70% max.
Unsaturation, as 2-Ethylhexenal	0.15% max.
Acid Reflux Color, APHA	100 max.
DOP Text Color, APHA	100 max.

Ferric-Potassium Oxalate—Grease Oil

Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. dms lb 09½ .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 126.00 -128.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 122.00 -124.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms. kilo-lots or more gram 1.20 - —
10% feed grade fib dms. 15 kilos or more kilo. 86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450 —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid 85%, cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l. ill mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis. ton. 20.00 -21.75

Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd, E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Fenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —

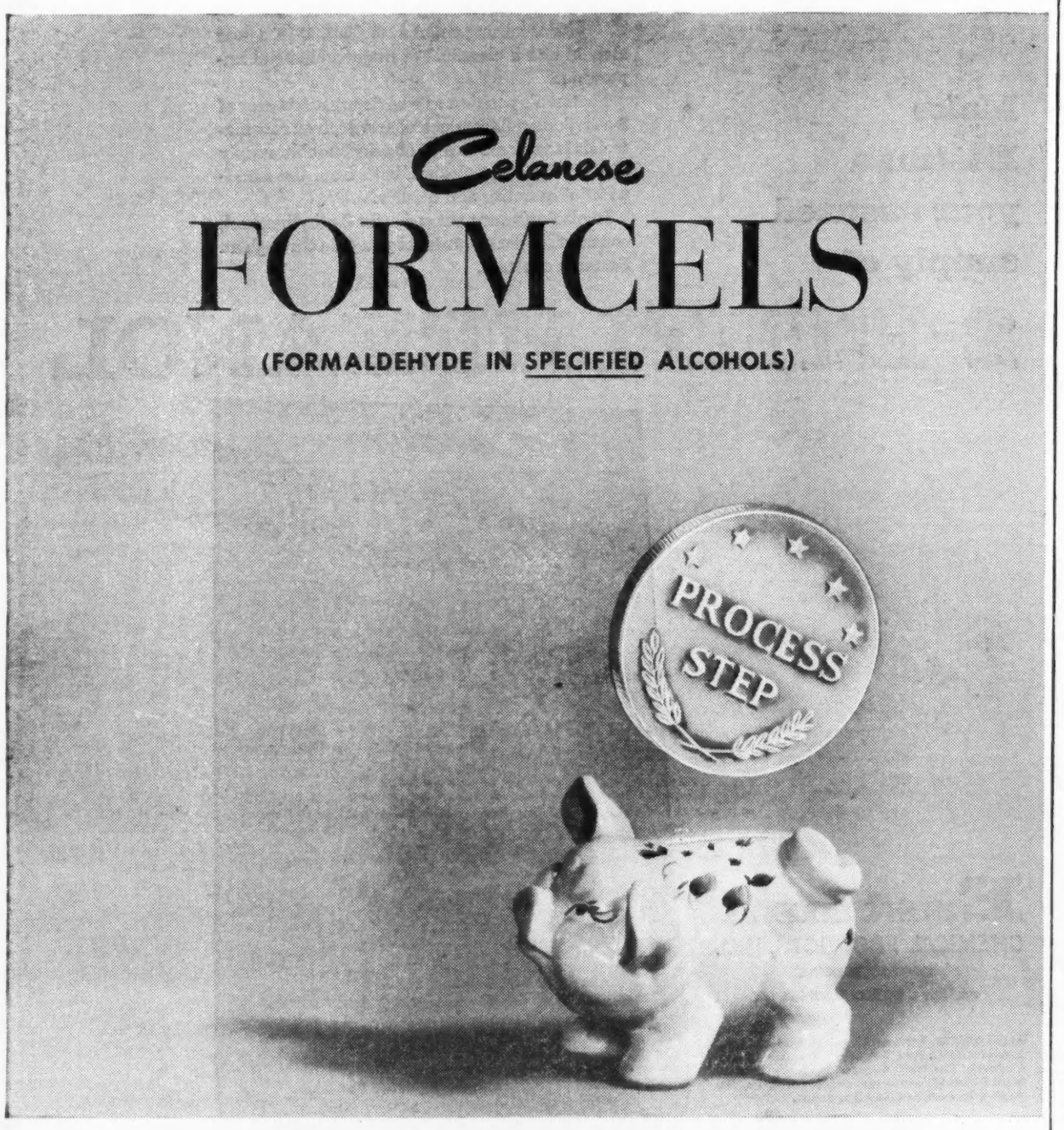
G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, domestic, bots. oz. 5.55 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 3.75 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.15
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 16.25 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.25 -17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 16.50 -18.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .20½- —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .70 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
113 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
133 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .13½- .14½ Nominal
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜- .08½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¼
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Celanese
FORMCELS
(FORMALDEHYDE IN SPECIFIED ALCOHOLS)



all about it in Celanese Product Bulletin S-23-5

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.

Celanese®
Formcel®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.. lb. .40 - .45
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - .48
Tech. grade, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls .....lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs .....lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex..... gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif. 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .35¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd..... lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works .....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys....lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tecn., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd .. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb.15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots. 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bois lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works .... lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms, c.l., dlvd..... lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va..... lb. .073 - —

Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 4.95 - 5.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots ... oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars ... lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. ..... lb.16.00 -18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub. USP dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms. kgs..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole.....lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs .....lb.10.00 - —

Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls, c.l., dlvd E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —

When you aim to clean up in the cleaning compound business, you need a product that will give you a combination of qualities that matches the market you're shooting at. Home laundry compounds, wall cleaners, detergent sanitizers, metal cleaners . . . each demands something *different* in the detergent ingredient.

No need to "shop around" for the qualities you need when you choose from the family of Renex detergents that Atlas offers. This series covers the full range of detergent characteristics that you might be trying to find. It includes both liquid and powdered polyoxyethylene (p.o.e.) esters, p.o.e. ether alcohols and p.o.e. alkyl aryl ethers. Whatever you may want in wetting action, foam properties, cloud point or water solubility, look first to the Renex detergents.

Whenever you're up against a product development problem that involves surfactants, you're sure to get the right answer by calling on Atlas. Surface active chemistry is our specialty. We're ready to serve you—whether your interest is in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, cleaners, foods, agricultural chemicals or any of the other products where the science of making oils and water mix can be put to work. Write to us for samples, technical data and for a consultation on your particular application.

ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES—

Cleaning compounds
Confections
Cosmetics
Edible oils & fats
Herbicides
Insecticides
Paints
Petroleum
Pharmaceuticals
Plastics
Textile specialties
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Iron Oxide—Lead Resinate

Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .54 - .60
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —

Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —

Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.

Japan wax, cr lb. .34 - .36
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1437- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85% cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1095- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .68 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27¼- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .35 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works lb 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb.22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton.22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis. ton.23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb.68.00 - —
expressed lb.82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt. alld lb 1.58 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.63 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton.50.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.44.00 -44.50
Linseed oil, raw dms. c.l., New York lb. .1870- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1970- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1510- —
tanks, New York lb. .1660- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1700- .1710
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .2170- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2470- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .85 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs. lb.12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb.13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald. lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib, dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .14 .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs, works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.

Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd . lb. .36 . —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 . —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 . —
dms, ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 . —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 . —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms, frt. alld lb. .27 . —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 . —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 . —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 . —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton.104.50 . —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 . —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 . —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock, ton.64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock ton.52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 . —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 . —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 . —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 . —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 . 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 . —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 . —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 . —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 . —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 . —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 . —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 . —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb 6.84 . —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 . —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 . 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 . —
NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 . —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 . —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 . —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 . —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.225.00-230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 . —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 . —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 . —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 . —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 . —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 . .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 . —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 . —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 . —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 . —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 . —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 . —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 . —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 . .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 . —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 . —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 . —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 . —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 . —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 . .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 . —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 . .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 . —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 . —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works lb. .23 . —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 . 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 . —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 . —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 . —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 . 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.40 . —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 . —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 . —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 . —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 . —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 . —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 . —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 . —
l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 . —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 . —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 . —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 . —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 . —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 . —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 . —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 . .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 . —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 . —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 . —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 . —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 . —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 . —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 . —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 . —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 . —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 . —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 . —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 . —
Philadelphia gal. .32 . —
Newark gal. .29 . —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 . —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 . —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 . —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 . —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 . —
tankwagon, New York gal. .19 . —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 . —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 . —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 . .13¾
tanks, New York gal. .18 . —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 . —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 . —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 . —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 . —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 . —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 . —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 . —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 . —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 . —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 . —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 . —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 . —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 . —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 . —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 . —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 . —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 . —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 . .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .23 . .24
German, bgs lb. .27 . .28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz.12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 . 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 . 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 . 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 . 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 . 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 . 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 . —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 . —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 . —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 . —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 . —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 . 1.85
coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 . —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 . —
San Francisco gal. .179 . —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 . —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 . —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 . .30
tanks lb. .25¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton.52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton.59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .19½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 . .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 . —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 . .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 . —
New York gal. .19 . —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r. tanks, west
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon Boston. gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 . —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 . —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 . —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .035 . .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic s-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 . —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 . —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 . —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 . —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 . —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 . —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 . —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 . .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 . .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 . .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 . 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 . —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 . —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb.70.00 . —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 . 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 . —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 . .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 . .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 . —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 . —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 . —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 . 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 . 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 . —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 . —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 . 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 . —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 . 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 . 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 . 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 . 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 . —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 . —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 . .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 . .25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 . —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 . —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 . —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 . —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 . —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 . —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 . —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 . —

p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.24 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld, lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.43 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 1e0-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg East Indian, bgs lb. 2.05 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.05 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb. 13.50 -14.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 13.50 -14.00
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .21¼- .23¼
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .20 - .22½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18 - .18½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .15½- Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.75 - 3.00
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
USP, gran. cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls. lb. .14 - —

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .72 - .73
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .15¾- .16¾
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - .44
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-ChlorophenoD).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 • —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96% 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 • —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 45 48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 • —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.52.00 • —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 • —
Refd., dms. lb. .22¾- .23
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 • —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 • —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 • —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 • —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 • —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .25 • —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .30 • —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .36 • —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs. lb. .60 • —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .33½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.25 • 4.75
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 • 2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.05 • 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
USP, lilly white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis, lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine, drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 • —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .93 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.30 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works, lb. .48 • .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.26 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.66 • —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.31 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.31 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.31 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 • 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 • 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 • .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 • —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 • —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 • —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials. oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .60 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 • 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 1.85 • 2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .17 • —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 • —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 2.45 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.22 • —
Piperadine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.lb. 3.70 • 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 77.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 • .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20¼- —
Danish lb. .18¾- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .19¼- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 • .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 • —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 • —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 • .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 • .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 • .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .23
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms lb. .36 • —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 • —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 • .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 • .23
powd., dms. lb. .24 • .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 • —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 • —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 • .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 • .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 • —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 • —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½- .37
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 • —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 • 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 • .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 • —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 • .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 • .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 • .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works, 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 • —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .746 • .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 • —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 • —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd. dms. lb. .16 • .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 • .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 • .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 • —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 • —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. .. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ... lb 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram . .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor .. gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots. smaller lots ..... kilo 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅛- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs..... ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ..... ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works ..... lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots..gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls..... lb. 3.17 - 3.23
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works... lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08⅓
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock.. lb. .108713 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .099228 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31⅓
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis.... lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks..... lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

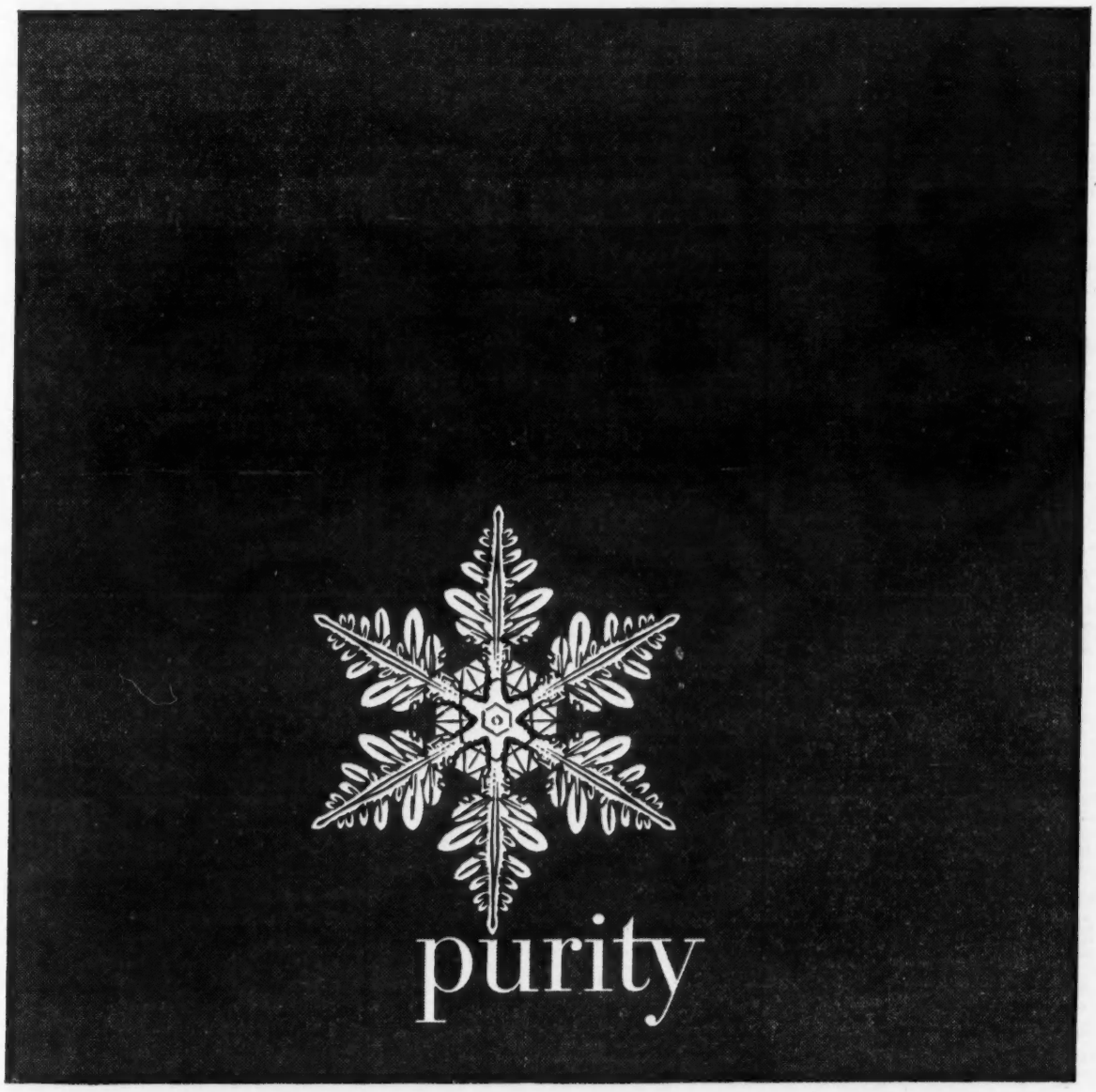
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald .... lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst. dms works..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 5.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 37.00 - 39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots, dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots ... oz. 40.00 - 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.35
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. .... lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49⅛
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots .... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins..... lb. 45.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots..... lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda ash).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.... lb. .43½- —



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Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more . . lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs . . . . lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more . . lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. . . . lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more . lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs . . . . lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. . lb. 1.20 · —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. . . . 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum common fine, paper bgs. c.l . . 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis . . ton.28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 66
East Indian, powd. fib. dms lb 75 76
Sandalwood oil, ens . . . . . lb.11.75 -12.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast . . . . . lb. No stocks.
Senega root, bls . . . . . lb 2 65 2 70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. . . . . lb 50 62
Nat., dom., dms . . . . . lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, USP, ens. . . . . lb. 7.50 · —
Savory oil, ens . . . . . lb 4 25 · —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld 100% basis lb. .95 · —
Powd. bgs., frt alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 · —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .71 .75
Seidlitz mixture fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ —
fib. dms. smaller lots . . . . lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.50 · —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 · —
siftings . . . . . lb. .17 · —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls . . . . . lb. .19 · .20
No. 2, bls . . . . . lb. .16 · .17
No. 3, bls . . . . . lb. .14 · —
pods, bls . . . . . lb. .22 · —
powd., bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. .17 · —
Serpentaria root, bls . . . . . lb. 7.50 · 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. . . . . lb. 38 39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs . . lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. . . . . lb. .17 · —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., ... lb. .27 · .28
nat., bgs. . . . . lb. .19 · —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. . . . . lb. .19 · —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 · —
bbls. 1,500-lb lots . . . . . lb. .49 · —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .50 · —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 · —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .59 · —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .60 · —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 · .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 · —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots . . lb. .34 · .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots . . . . . lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dn.s., c.l., works gal. .37 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . gal. .48 · —
tanks, works . . . . . gal. .25 · —
Sienna, pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works . . . lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works . lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works . . . lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 · —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works . . . . . ton.20.00 · —
bgs. l.c.l. works . . . . ton.25.00 · —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . ton.20.00 · —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .22 · .30½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .17 · —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs . . . Troy oz. .89⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
bots., 500-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .87⅝- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .64 · —
bots., 250-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 · —
Strong, NF, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 · —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens . . . . . lb.65.00 · —
Soapbark, crushed, bls . . . . . lb. .35 · —
Powd., bls. . . . . lb. .35 · —
Whole, bls. . . . . lb. .30 · —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 · —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 · —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 · —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 · —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.70 · —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 · —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 · 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 3.00 · —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 · 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 · —
Soda, sal conc. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 · —
bgs. smaller lots works 100 lbs 2.80 · —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more lb. .93 · —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 · —
dms., smaller lots . . . . . lb 2.45 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 · —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 · —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .13 · .14½
Soln., dms., works . . . . gal. .59 · .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 · —
dms., 10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.10.35 · —
dms., 5-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.10.75 · —
dms., 1-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.11.00 · —
bots., 500-gram bots . . . . . kilo.11.50 · —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .39 · —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld . . . . lb. .38 · —
ton lots, same basis . . . . lb. .43 · —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis . . . lb. .45 · —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 · —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 · —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 · —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.40 · —
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 · —
bbls., l.c.l works 100 lbs 2.20 · —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 · —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs 3.50 · —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs. lb. .05 · —
Sodium chlorite, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 · —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 · —
dms., smaller lots works . . lb. 70 · .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 · —
dms. l.c.l. works . . . . lb. .28 · —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib dms., c.l. t.l. works . . . . lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works . . . . lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. . . . . lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms . . . . lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .26½- .27½
USP. XIV gran. dms . . . . . lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 · —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 · —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 · —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 · —
dms., smaller lots works . . lb. .90 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works . . . lb. .15 · —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works . . . lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works . . . lb. .18 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots . . . . . lb. .14 · —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.60 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs 8.65 · —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 · —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. . . . lb. .84 · —
Tech., dms., bgs. . . . . lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb. 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld . . . . lb. .24¼- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots . . . . lb .97 · —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 8.05 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs 8.45 · —
Sodium hyposulfite, annyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 · —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs 7.65 · —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.15 · —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 · —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.75 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 · —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.15 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.55 · —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 · 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½ —
Sodium (lauryl) sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .18 —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.87.00 · —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse . . ton.143.00 · —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse. ton.148.00 · —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 · —
dms., ton lots, ex whse . . . ton.242.50 · —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.247.50 · —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 · —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .17 · —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 · —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 · —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 · —
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.20 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.55 · —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l. works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.80 · 6.75
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.30 · 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb. .70 · —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.75 · —
bulk, c.l., works . . . . . ton.45.25 · —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 · —
bulk, c.l., same basis . . . ton.46.25 · —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 · —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 · —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 · —
bbls., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs 7.60 · 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 · —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 · —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .21 · —
Sodium peroxide dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis . . . lb. .21 · .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 · .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 · 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 · —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 · .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 · —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 · —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.00 · 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 · —12.35
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . 100 lbs.11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .37 · .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 7.81 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 · 9.71
Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms. lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms . . . lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 · —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 . 100 lbs 4.10 · 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 . 100 lbs 4.35 · 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 . . . . . 100 lbs 4.75 · 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.35 · 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 · —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 · —
dms. c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs 5.50 · —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 · —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 1.20 · —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 2.60 3.00
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 1.90 · —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.00 · 3.50
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.30 · —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works . . . . ton 67.50 · —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .069 · —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .598 · .658
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 · —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.52.00 · —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works . . ton.34.00 · —
bulk, c.l., works . . . . . ton.31.00 · —
USP, cryst., fib. dms . . . . . lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms . . . . . lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis . . ton.130.00 · —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .07 · —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald . . lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 · —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 · —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 3.50 · —
bgs., t.l., same basis . . 100 lbs. 4.00 · —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 · .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 · —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 · —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works . . . . lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works . . lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 · —
dms., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .42 · —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 · —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 · —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 · —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 · —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 8.16 · —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . . 100 lbs. 8.56 · 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 8.95 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.45 · —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 · —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 · —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 · —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 · —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 · .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-262°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 · —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 · —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 · —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . . . gal. .215 · —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia . . . gal. .27 · —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston . . . . . gal. .25 · —
284°-383°F. b.r. 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia . . . gal. .27 · —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey . . . gal. .345 · —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City . . . gal. .35 · —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 · —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . . . gal. .33 · —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia . . . gal. .25 · —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston . . . . . gal. .33 · —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey . gal. .38 · —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey . . . gal. .43 · —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex . . gal. .33 · —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 · —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 · —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 · .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 · —
Sorbitan tristearate fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 · —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 · .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 · —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 · .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .36 · —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 · .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works . . . lb. .25 · —
dms., smaller lots, works.lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 · —
dms., ton lots, works . . lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works.lb. .17 · —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .15 · —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.44.00 -44.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅜- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅜ Nom.
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1603 - .1625
tanks . . . . . lb. .1403- —
clarified, dms. . . . . lb. .1553- .1575
tanks . . . . . lb. .1353- —
Salad, dms. . . . . lb. .16½- .1700
tanks . . . . . lb. .14½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 · .21½
tanks . . . . . lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. . . . . lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks . . . . . lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works . . . . . lb. .05 · .05¼

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .068 • —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 • .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 • —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.90 • 4.50
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 • .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 • .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 • 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 • .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 • .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 • .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 • .767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 1.01 • 1.02
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .952 • 1.446
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½- .83½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 • 1.029
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 • —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.63 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 • .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 • .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs. lb. .17 • .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 • —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 • .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms. lb. .84 • —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 • —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 • —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 • —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 • —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 • —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 • —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Syn rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 • —

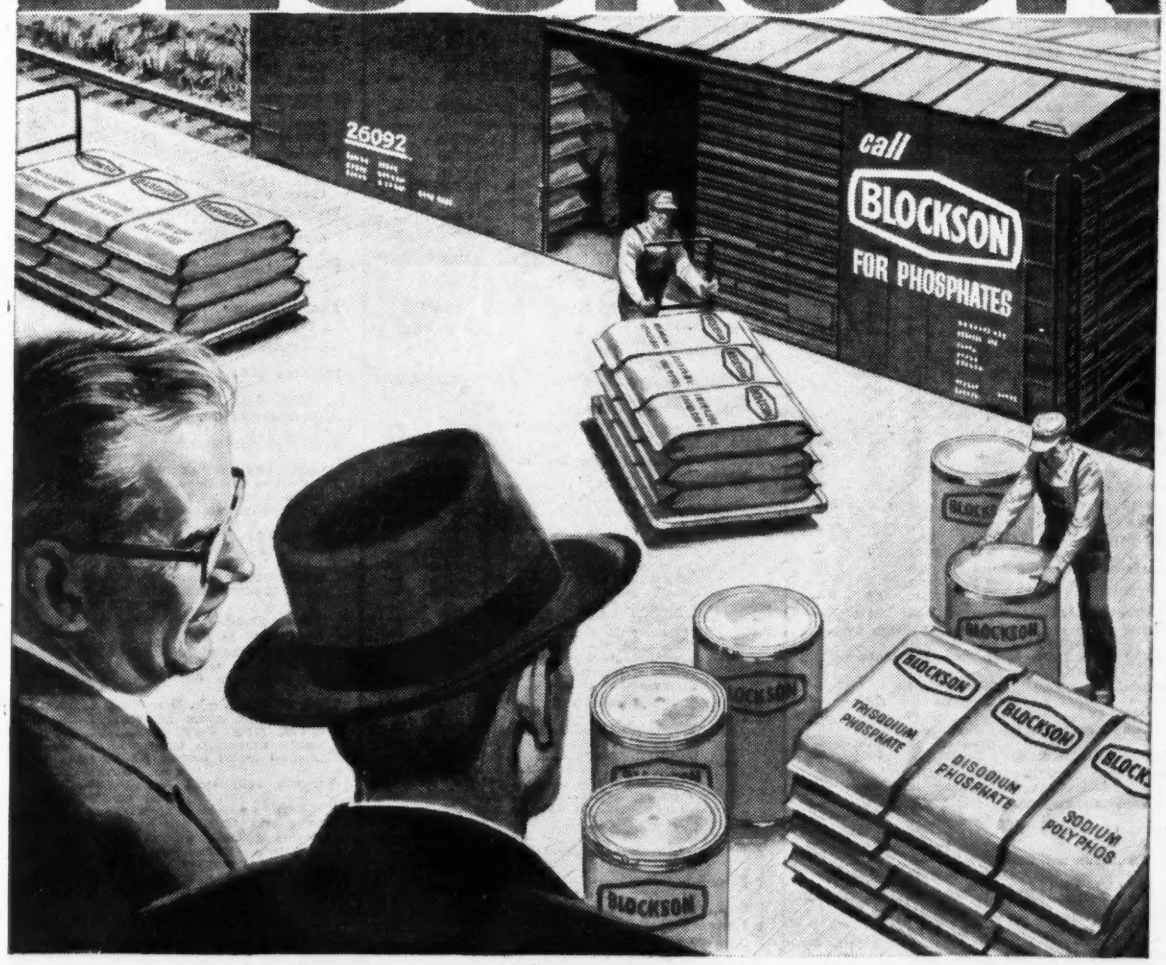
Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 • 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 • .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0685- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 • .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 • 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 • 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 • 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 • 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 • 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 • 4.20
powd., dms kilo. 2.85 • 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 • —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 • 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 • 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 • 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 • —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 • —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 • —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 • —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.65 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines, 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 • —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 • .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 • —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 • —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
tanks, works ton 18.60 • —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 • 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 • —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 • —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 • —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra. cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra. cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 • —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 • —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 • —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.30 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.23 • —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton 31.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton 38.00 • —

BLOCKSON



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Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .0[illegible]½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 70.00
tanks, works ton 30.00 40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅛- —
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 - .13½
Siamese, first quality same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib dms lb. .70 —
Terpineol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60 - 75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots, gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs., works lb 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white cns lb. .40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .92⅜- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base reg. bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 —
dms. l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
granular nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Tungstated, PTMA bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 —
Tobias acid, bbls. frt. alld lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, inoust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa. gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .29 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. 43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. frt alld, E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln. dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls. t.c.l., frt equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .25¼
tanks, New York lb. .23¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21⅜ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns, dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs. c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs, c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb tib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.74.50 - —

Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls.	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08275-	—
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock	lb.	0840-	—

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	11.25	—
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).			
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	18	.19
White precipitate USP, powd., dms.	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18 -	—
thin, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21 -	—
Wintergreen oil, U.S., nat., northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	16	17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	39.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	56.00	—
Medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	44.00	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil).			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns.	lb.	5.50	—

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34 -	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32 -	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.34 -	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½-	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.33 -	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34 -	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34 -	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34 -	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½-	—
Xylene, petroleum indust., tanks, works:			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.34 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34 -	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.34 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.34 -	—
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Cryst., 56°-57° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05 -	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15 -	—
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38 -	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15 -	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47 -	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52 -	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6 -	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60 -	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38 -	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 -	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53 -	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½-	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202 -	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20 -	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45 -	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95 -	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34 -	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57 -	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10 -	—
Prime western slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½-	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅛	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc oxide, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43 -	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46 -	.53
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29 -	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41 -	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 -	.4(
Zinc sulfate, powd., monchydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26 -	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.65 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.33 -	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l. works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48 -	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.59 -	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 -	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63 -	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

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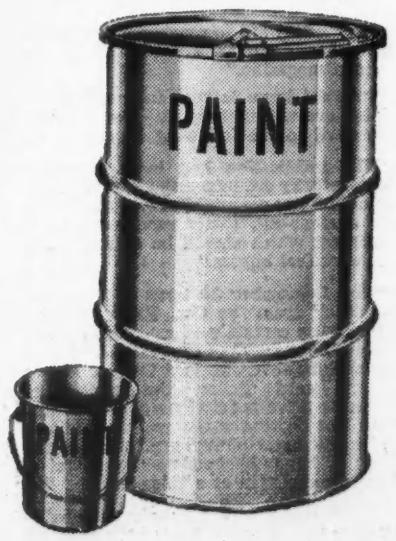

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Any ~~FIRST~~ QUARTER 195

WHEN YOU KNOW VIEWPO

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK

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FIRST ISSUE WAS SECTION II
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1957 . . .
WON SPONTANEOUS FAVOR FROM INDUSTRY.
HERE ARE TYPICAL COMMENTS:

From letters to the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents . . .

"Have just read the new Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue of the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. Found it very interesting, and believe it should prove most useful. Cannot offer any suggestions for improvement—excellent presentation. It certainly is refreshing to see one group that admits business is good."

"The Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue was quite interesting. The content was well edited. I am not so sure at the present time I like the size but that is of minor interest."

"I have just read the report of the Chemical Purchasing Agents' Survey on business conditions which was published in the OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER for September 30, 1957. I felt that the reporting was well done and that the project will be of real value to a great many people working in the chemical industry."

"It is our opinion that this 'Chemical Outlook' will be very useful to us, and we look forward to receiving this report as a regular quarterly addition to the above magazine."

"Its first issue is very interesting and I believe will be helpful. I am looking forward to the following issues."

"The publication had been examined carefully by our interested buyers. Their reaction was completely favorable. This is a clear-cut, easily read report and forecast which should be of real value to chemical buyers."

"The September 30 issue of Chemical Outlook from the OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER certainly is a welcome addition to the services that OPD offers. I would, however, suggest that we keep a score card listing the purchasing agent's price predictions of this so that we could have some measure of our efficiency on clairvoyance. This perhaps could be published to members of your committee at a later date."

"I feel that the Chemical Outlook bulletin enclosed with the OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER is excellent and I hope also that this will be printed quarterly. The pamphlet contains pertinent facts which should indeed be helpful to the chemical buyer."

"I have just read the Chemical Purchasing Agents' Survey on business which was published in the September 30, 1957 issue of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER. It is very well done and gives a good over-all picture of the situation in the chemical industry. I would like to congratulate you on this project which should be of real value to the chemical industry."

"A quarterly report of this type should be beneficial to all chemical buyers in keeping them posted on what other companies are currently doing in regard to inventory levels, buying policy, etc."

"Please accept my congratulations for the market survey which the Chemical Industry Buyers Group has recently published. We have all found this most interesting and have heard compliments on it from all sides."

"I think that your joint effort with OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER in publishing a quarterly chemical outlook as used by the chemical industry's purchasing agents is a fine idea, and I congratulate your group upon its undertaking. When I picked up the first issue it had such great interest that I could not put it down until I reached the last page and I daresay that many others have had this same experience. As you pointed out in your introduction, the great value of the report lies in the fact that you have canvassed a substantial number of purchasing agents, and I do not know how one could get any closer to the heart of our economic system than that."

"I personally have read the initial chemical outlook published in the OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER of September 30, 1957. For an initial issue, I believe it has been very well prepared and presented. I am sure that your committee can be proud of the results which I am sure took quite a bit of your own personal time to develop. A continuation of reports of this type I am sure can be extremely helpful to all people who are buying chemicals."

"I have just received the Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue of the OPDR, and believe that it would be a useful addition to the other tools of our trade. I, for one, would like to see it continued."

"Have read the first Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue with great interest inasmuch as it provides an opportunity to obtain a concise opinion of others in the same field. It is important to know the climate in which inventory policies are formed as well as opinions regarding the state of business by chemical buyers."

"Your initial release of the 'Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue' has been reviewed by many management people in this organization and we wish to compliment you on the usefulness of such a publication. In our appraisal of the economic trends which is related to forecasting, we can certainly use such information as is released in your publication. If it is possible, we would appreciate receiving at least two copies of each quarterly issue as it is released for routing within our management group."

"Our congratulations on your first issue of the Chemical Survey in conjunction with the OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER. This publication shou'd fill a very definite need for some of us smaller chemical buyers."

"This booklet does offer some interesting information for buyers in the Chemical field."

From letters to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter . . .

"After reading your copy of section two of the new Chemical Outlook Report, the only possible conclusion that can be drawn in my opinion is that this publication can be 'nothing but helpful' to any person involved with the purchasing of chemicals. This statement could be broadened to read, any person involved with the chemical industry. The presentation of this report makes for fast, factual reading."

"Just a quick line to tell you that I think your 'combo' with the National Association of Purchasing Agents represents a bullseye of the first water and you have my sincere congratulations."

"I have examined thoroughly the Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue and wish to compliment you on providing a thorough, worthwhile analysis. Of particular interest to me were the sections **Influence of Imports** and **Prices.** This type of information certainly assists in keeping abreast of a rapidly changing situation."

"This reporting of the thinking of informed purchasing people makes a substantial contribution to industry knowledge. In my own case it will be a help in planning sales effort and advertising expenditures."

"Your September 30 Chemical Outlook was indeed interesting and, in my opinion, should be given saturation distribution to security analysts and the financial press. Maybe it could help to stem the sell-off which is playing hob with the price of Chemical stocks."

"A word of congratulations for your new 'Chemical Outlook.' I think this is a job that sorely needs doing, and your outfit is to be commended for taking it on."

"I should think that would be a good addition to your publication."

"You have put together something which can be of real interest to the chemical buyer and I am sure that most of them will read every word of every issue."

"I am delighted at the form and content of the first Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue."

MARKET PO

3 LESS PUZZLING...

OF CHEMICAL BUYERS!

l Ity Buyers Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents in atio h Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter is Set to Provide Quarterly Issue of L O OK — Based on a Continuing Nationwide Survey, which Periodically Lar lume Buyers of Specific Chemicals.

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OTIAL FOR CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

NEXT NAPA CHEMICAL BUYERS OUTLOOK SURVEY WILL BE SECTION II OPD REPORTER

DEC. 30th

CHEMICAL BUYERS WILL TELL YOU WHAT THEY SEE COMING FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1958

When you read the Dec. 30th Outlook Survey, please remember: All opinions expressed are the buyers' own. A committee of the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of NAPA spent months in selecting the volume buyers of the materials covered in the questionnaire forms. The committee circulated the forms to these selected buyers. They removed all personal identification before delivering the filled-out forms to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OPD's part in collaborating was only the compiling, summarizing, reporting and printing. **Basic utility** of the survey is heightened by the security this gives that the opinions you read are those of a definite group and not those of a cross-section of the readership of a publication. Entire emphasis is on the opinions being the buyers' own whether or not they reflect OPD's ideas.

DON'T BE A SECTION GRABBER . . .
Reprints Will Be Available!

A company subscription copy of OPD more often than not has to serve the chemical market information needs of a number of your executive associates. This created a problem, frankly, with the September 30th issue of the Chemical Outlook Section. Many who were high on the reader list "swiped" the Section II . . . did not pass it on. Please! If you want personal copies for yourself and/or others . . . Clip, Fill, and Mail this coupon. We'll send them while our supply lasts.

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
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Volume 172 **December 23, 1957** **No. 26**

Two Appealing Trade Areas

If the United States is to maintain the position in world trade which it has attained largely because of handicaps laid by World War II on other substantial participants, it must be a world trader, not merely, as it mainly has been, a world seller. Recognition of that fact has been manifested in various recent utterances by persons qualified by experience and not handicapped by interests to pass judgment upon the controversial problem of the future of the reciprocal trade act.

There are two regions with respect to which due recognition and acceptance of that necessity are now of particular importance. One is Japan; the other is Latin America.

It is most earnestly to be hoped and most vigorously to be promoted that the United States does not repeat its error of almost forty years ago, when, along with the United Kingdom, it failed utterly to give Japan the recognition and appreciation, politically, commercially, and socially, which it deserved for its part in World War I. If the United States and the United Kingdom had formed a coalition with Japan following the termination of that struggle, there would have been no Pearl Harbor; the development of the communist movement in Russia could have been strongly restrained.

Japan has become very strong industrially over the past decade. It has, in truth, expanded too fast and too far for its own good, and has instituted a tight-money policy and restrained capital-goods programs after sustaining a heavy loss in foreign exchange. As its foreign minister told the American Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo several weeks ago: "To put it bluntly, our nation is grappling with the question of Japanese-American trade with a seriousness that is out of all comparison with your nation. Obviously, it is an absolute necessity for us to expand further our exports to the United States." If Japan cannot get bigger markets in this country, it faces the necessity of increasing its trade with communistic China—a two-way necessity—and contributing variously to the promotion of its conquest by communists, which has acquired a particularly strong apeal to the latter by reason of Japan's industrial progress and potentialities.

One of the most important aspects of any consideration of needs in the foreign trade policy and practice of this country must be concern with the fact that nations in the Eastern hemisphere, now free, will not be able to retain that status if they are forced to trade with the communistic empire. It is that condition which gives special attractiveness to the opportunities that will be presented in areas of foreign trade by the Oregon Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair, planned for the summer of 1959.

The competition faced by the United States with reference to trade with Latin America is not nearly so much communistic as is that in the Far East. It is coming with progressive expansion from western Europe. This, however, is another repetition of consequences of postwar lack of consideration. Germany, which got a very strong foothold commercially in South America after World War I, is taking advantage of its recent industrial progress to get back into that region. It is starting a similar movement into Mexico and Central America. The seriousness of its interest in South America is indicated by the report that its chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, has received and accepted an invitation to visit Brazil in 1958. Brazil was, perhaps, the most active and profitable area of German financial and commercial operations in Latin America in the 1920s. The Germans were very well liked by the Brazilians at that time—they had well exhibited their characteristic ability and willingness to "do as the Romans do"—when it pays. It is to be assumed from Chancellor Adenauer's having been invited to visit Brazil that that popularity still exists.

Germany is not alone among European nations taking a business interest in Latin America. Italy is developing a "Latin union" policy with relation to Central and South America. Its vice-premier-foreign minister recently presided over a conference in Uruguay of chiefs of Italian missions in twenty Latin-American countries, soliciting ideas on how Italy can expand trade in those countries and how they might be enlisted more closely in the resistance against Soviet programs.

Those are two objectives to which US business and government would direct their attention and action both wisely and profitably. There is an encouraging growth of interest in this country in investment in South America, best exhibited in the establishment of plants. There is a need for more such economic assistance in Central America, including Mexico. There are, of course, peculiarities—from a US point of view—political, commercial, and social, among the peoples of Latin America. There are reasons for their existence. When those reasons are properly appreciated and those applicable to the US reactions are properly explained, the opportunities for good business relations are greatly enhanced. It is such mutual understanding that makes foreign trade relations very much worth while in all respects.

It's Up to You

Now that the economic soothsayers have presented to business the customary variety of year-end predictions on production, profits and prosperity, the business executive, or the management group, is expected to appraise those predictions in terms of individual application. There will also be broader appraising by business organizations from local to national levels. There can, of course, be no regimentation with respect to conclusions. But, decisions can be, and must be, made to proceed in accordance with the needs to be anticipated on the basis of specific applications.

The predictions of the soothsayers have one concrete value: they are a potentially effective influence in the motivation of human behavior, that indefinite, unpredictable factor which is most determinative of business trends. The problem to be solved by business executives has to do with in what manner and to what extent human behavior is going to respond to what has been predicted. Because the predictions run over a quite wide range of expectations, the solving of that problem can be handled only progressively. With all the probing now in progress with reference to the motivation of buyers and all the pronouncements by labor leaders on how consumption will be stimulated by the demands for more pay for less work, the job of selling is still one that cannot adequately be blue-printed, but must be worked out step by step—and there can be no generalization of the length, the frequency, or the direction of the stepping. That is an individually specific determination.

Under any and all predictions, it is still fundamental that every business is what it is made by those who are in position to make it. The composite results of that making are the measure of what is euphemistically called "the economy." It is unfortunately true that there is a common, almost predominant, belief that the conditioning of business is in reverse of that procedure: that any specific business—all specific businesses—must go along in line with "the economy," whatever may be the reason for how that is going—or is said to be going. That belief is reflected in the rather common practice of easing up on advertising and other sales promotion when the talk runs to how bad times are going to be.

Your business is what you make it. Out of your experience, you should know how to make it what it ought to be—and you should know what that is. Don't give any heed to what somebody—any number of somebodies—who does not, cannot know that, tries to tell you what it has to be. With words, as with many other things, it is only what you swallow that can or will hurt you.

A Lesson from NATO

One lesson stands clear among the things that should be learned from the recent NATO summit conference. That is that the United States is imperatively in need of a new agency, of at least cabinet stature, for the handling of foreign relations. That agency should have three divisions of equal status—one having to do with political relations; one, with commercial; and one, with social. If this country is properly to fill its role in world affairs, it must get to know other nations better in all those three economic particulars.

If it had that knowledge, or acquaintance, there would be no reason now for even members of congress to be at a loss to understand why the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were not receptive of the US proposals to set up missile bases in the neighbors of Russia—for "their protection." What would have happened to those countries between the time of their acceptance of those proposals and the fully effective completion of the installations? Canada knew.

Once again let it be emphasized, for the welfare of humanity and the maintenance of peaceful coexistence, that the needs of the countries of western Europe with which the United States should be concerned are not for missiles and moons, but for money, markets, and mutual understanding; and that those needs—for the second of which the countries are obliged by lack of that concern to turn to the Soviets—should be met by way of private enterprise, not political experimentation.

Washington Talks It Over

California Is Asking Pill and Tablet Industry for Samples; Drug Makers Are Hoping Other States Won't Follow.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Drug manufacturers hope that a request made recently to pill and tablet producers by the Department of Public Health of California doesn't set an example for all other states to follow. The following is the text of a letter being sent out by Joseph V. Thom, chief of the Food and Drug Laboratory:

"We are in the process of establishing a control reference file of drugs in tablet and capsule form to assist us with problems of identification. To keep this file current we would appreciate your office submitting to us a sample of each new drug that your organization releases for over-the-counter or prescription sale. A sample of from twenty-five to fifty tablets is sufficient.

"We are interested in only those drugs that are distributed in tablet or capsule form, and we have no interest in products that are in the experimental stage."

It can be said that the request is a worthy one that will help to provide good administration of the drug law and should be accepted by the manufacturers in this light. But one wonders when the request to industry for just one more little chore will end. With the many routine reports now required by government, plus the tax collection functions imposed on business and the many special state and federal projects, there soon will be no one left in the business to do the work that will supply the tax revenues to support the government.

Natural Sponge Comeback

Studies just completed under the direction of the Fish and Wildlife Service are pointing the way for the natural sponge industry to win back some of its markets lost to the synthetic products. Essentially the program is one of restricting harvest of natural sponges to large sizes and transplanting mature sponges.

The natural sponge industry off the Gulf Coast of Florida suffered a disastrous disease outbreak in 1938. Just as it was struggling to recover from that scourge, synthetic sponges came into the market, and what used to be a market for 350,000 pounds or more of natural sponge now amounts to only 30,000 pounds.

FWS believes the opportunities are there for the natural sponge industry to come a long way back because the natural product has certain qualities not yet built into the synthetic competitor.

Good management practice could double the sponging area in ten years and put the industry in a position to compete actively with the synthetic product for both the industrial and household markets, FWS says.

ICA and Dye Specifications

A few weeks ago the International Cooperation Administration urged dyestuffs manufacturers or suppliers who are selling to Turkey to supply the Turkish importers with the Colour Index or prototype numbers, because this would help to provide increased competition and lower prices. This same request has now been extended to sales to Vietnam.

ICA has requested its mission in Saigon to inform dyestuff importers that they should advise their suppliers that future quotations on dyestuffs must include the Colour Index or prototype identification.

Up to now a waiver of this requirement has been in effect in Vietnam. This waiver will be cancelled January 1, and ICA will ask for full compliance by all dyestuff importers.

Overseas Loans a Problem

One of the big questions facing foreign aid policy makers next year is whether loans for overseas economic development are to be made to business firms or to governments.

The International Cooperation Administration can now make either kind of loan. The loans to business could go to US firms to encourage overseas investments, ot foreign business men, or to US firms working jointly with foreign companies on development projects.

The business organizations are pumping for a policy of loans to business firms rather than to the governments. Since part of the funds for such projects most probably would be provided by business firms themselves, there would be incentive to make the project succeed and hence able to repay the loan.

On the other hand, economic programs carried on by the governments lack the profit incentive and thus tend to become permanent.

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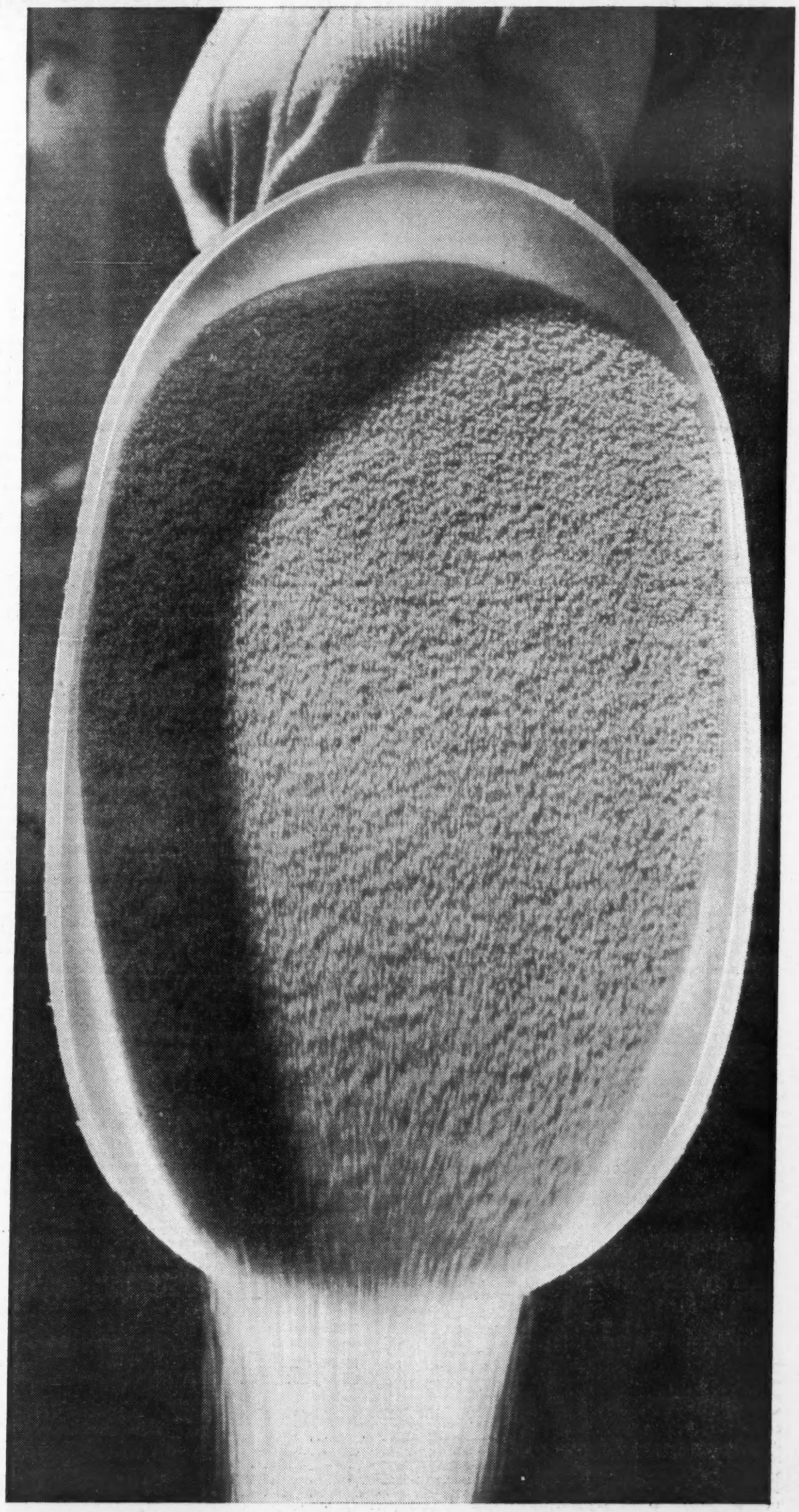

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Heavy Chemicals

When production and sales reports are in for this year, it is expected to stack up pretty well in comparison with 1956. Chemical men conceded this much last week. Since midyear, there has been a growing tide of pessimism in the chemical market. Chief complaints have been that demand has been spotty; consumers are buying only what they need right away; that there has been strong resistance to price increases; that competition has been exceedingly keen; that producers have been in the thrall of a tightening cost-price squeeze.

One method of checking actual business in this market is to take a look at Bureau of Census figures for chemical production. The preliminary figures for October are in, and here are some totals, compared with what chemical producers were saying about the market at the time:

In October, they said that sulfuric acid demand was off; that fertilizer was off; that steel was off; that rayon was off. Yet output of acid in October increased 6 percent over September, and was actually 62,504 tons higher than for the corresponding month in 1956.

As for chlorine, in October the industry said it was in free supply, and that nobody was running at capacity. But output of chlorine rose 3 percent over September, and was 4,522 tons above October, 1956.

In October caustic soda men said there was room for improvement.

Jan. 1 Price Changes

Advanced

Barium carbonate, $5 per ton.
Barium chloride, l.c.l., $5 per ton.
Barium sulfide, $5 per ton.
Boric acid, $4.50 per ton
Borax, anhyd., $4.50 per ton
Decahydrate, $2.50 per ton
Pentahydrate, $3 per ton

Reduced

Lithium carbonate, tech., 6c. per lb.

What happened? Electrolytic output rose 2 percent from the previous month, and was 12,022 tons higher than October, 1956.

Hydrochloric acid business in October was reported spotty. Actually, production jumped 7 percent over September, and was about a thousand tons better than in October, 1956.

The figures show that even if they didn't sell it, they surely made more than during the previous month, and in most cases, out-produced October, 1956 levels. And nobody was complaining about business in October, 1956.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended December 14 at 90.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 90.6 percent for the previous week, and 98.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Boric—Boric acid prices are scheduled to be hiked by $4.50 per ton in carlots,

Chromic—Auto makers are curtailing production slightly. This is the time when output and employment are usually on the rise. The trend is regarded by the industry as a reflection of disappointing new car sales last month.

As a consequence, purchasing of chromic acid and other chemicals used in plating is proceeding on a hand-to-month basis. Normally, sales at this time of year should be in large volume.

Hydrochloric—There is plenty of acid around to fill needs of buyers. Consumption is characterized as for immediate needs only, in most cases. Large producers are contracting for the first quarter a present prices.

Sulfuric—Steel and rayon continue off, and some other end uses are reported slowing down as well. Consumers are becoming more and more conscious of the year-end inventory period. December is proving a pretty lean month, so far.

The American Iron and Steel Institute says that steel output slipped again last week, to 1,739,000 tons, or 67.9 percent of capacity from 1,770,000 tons, or 69.2 percent actual output the previous week.

Last week's output was a far cry from the 2,525,000 tons, or 102.6 percent of 1956 capacity, put out during the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ⅛c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Silver, ¼c. per oz.
Tin, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
103.38	103.38	103.84	102.35

For Current Prices see Page 9

Bases and Salts

Barium Chemicals—Barium carbonate will advance $5 per ton, barium chloride in less carlots will go up $5, and barium sulfide, $5, effective January 1 on spot and contract.

Borax—Effective January 1, anhydrous will be lifted to $87.50 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; granular decahydrate, to $47.50 per ton, same basis; and pentahydrate, to $63 per ton, same basis.

Calcium Chloride—Producers report they are running two to three days behind on shipments. Big demand, they say, is in cold weather concrete, although icing conditions in many areas have caused highway departments to increase the volume of their ordering.

Caustic Soda—Sellers admit business is spotty. They also concede that they don't look for any improvement in demand during the balance of the year. They are booking some new business for the first quarter at old prices.

Chlorine—There is some feeling in the trade that supplies have not been so readily available since the period prior to World War II.

However, Bureau of Census figures show that October production of chlorine was 338,297 tons, as against 333,775 tons for October, 1956.

Hydrazine—This material has been commanding a lot of interest, particularly in recent months. The interest has been chiefly popular curiosity, owing to the missile fuels program.

There is no anhydrous hydrazine offered on the commercial market, since it is reported that all of this material is going to the government's missile fuels program.

One of the big government consumers of hydrazine base is the Redstone Arsenal, at Huntsville, Ala., where the army is conducting a research and development program on such weapons as the Redstone Missile, and most recently, the Jupiter C intermediate range ballistics missile.

While it is not known specifically what fuels are used in the project, it is common knowledge that Dr. Wernher von Braun, its director, has long expressed interest in use of hydrazine, together with red or white fuming nitric acid as an oxidizer, as a chemical source of rocket power capable of sending rockets to escape velocity, and even to the moon.

Anhydrous hydrazine is also used in the manufacture of unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine, a propellant scheduled for use in the navy's Vanguard rocket, in its second stage engine.

This attention given to anhydrous hydrazine in recent months has tended to overshadow developments in the commercial field for hydrazine hydrate.

One of the big commercial uses for the hydrate today is as a blowing agent for sponge rubber. Another use is in the manufacture of maleic hydrazide, a plant growth inhibitor.

Good quantities also go, in the form of various commercial preparations, into oxygen scavengers. One such product is used in boiler feedwater, to scavenge oxygen dissolved in the hot water and steam.

Optimism now is focused on experiments with hydrazine hydrate as an in-

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Heavy Chemicals

termediate in the resin field. It is hoped that promising results will bring in considerably increased business.

Lithium Carbonate—This material is slated for a reduction to 67c. per pound, carlots, delivered, effective January 1.

Lithium Hydroxide—Other producers last week met the sharp cut initiated by a manufacturer the previous week. Monohydrate was newly quoted at 55c. per pound, drums, carlots, delivered, and 56c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sulfur—The industry last week expressed the opinion that "as of now" prices would stay the same. They left the door open, however, to possible spot adjustments as of January 1.

They pointed out that according to their rules, contract customers are notified well in advance of a possible price increase, for their protection. In this case, they point out that contract customers would be protected if prices would be boosted on January 1.

Tin Salts—On the strength of Thursday's 93c. tin price, salts were quoted higher on Friday. Tin salts were expected to decline with weaker tin today.

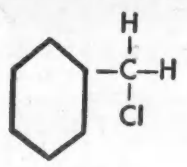
Friday, potassium stannate rose to 74.6c. to 81.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 59.8c. to 65.8c.; stannic chloride, 75.7c. to 76.7c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 95.2c. to $1.446; hydrous crystals, 82½c. to 83½c., and sulfate, $1.009 to $1.029.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Reports of planned cuts in world output last week restored some measure of firmness to the copper market. Custom smelters raised their prices ½c. per pound.

Silver—Bullion was slightly weaker, and declined to 89⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin — Metal was slightly lower, and lost fractionally during the week. Straits metal was listed at 92⅜c. per pound, spot, on Friday.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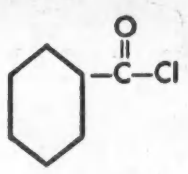
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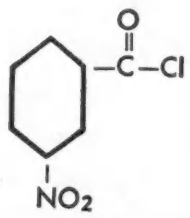
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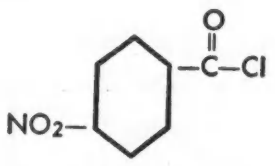
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Data Offered

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., has just issued the **1958 Dow Corning Reference Guide,** a silicone catalog. The booklet describes over 150 commercially available silicone products including some introduced within the past year. It is cross-indexed, illustrated and is sixteen pages long.

The 1957-58 **general products catalog** of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been released. The publication, a thirty-eight-page edition, includes latest information on properties and uses of some 375 of Dow's basic industrial, pharmaceutical and agricultural chemicals. Copies of the general products catalog are available from Technical Service and Development, at Dow.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has published a **laboratory report on the use of an antioxidant** to control heating in fish scrap piles. Test data is given in the report evaluating the effectiveness of the antioxidant "Tenox BHT," in stabilizing menhaden oil and in reducing the oxygen absorption of menhaden scrap. Copies of the report are available upon request to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., has just issued a winter 1957-58 edition of its **essential oils catalog.** Listed in the issue are over 1,000 products out of more than the 5,000 handled by Magnus. A copy may be obtained from the advertising department, 16 Desbrosses street, New York, 13, N. Y.

Phosphoric Acid Sold By Dickerson Company

Dickerson Company, Camden, N. J., a division of U. S. Cocoa Corporation, is now acting as agent for a new source of phosphoric acid. The acid, according to Dickerson, is a byproduct of the chemical industry.

The material tests between 52 and 60 percent P_2O_5, and is actually almost 95 percent pure phosphoric acid.. The acid is soluble in warm water, and is said to have been tested successfully in formulations by several mixers as a base for ammoniation.

Dickerson is currently quoting the material at about 98 cents per unit APA per ton, delivered to points in: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

ICC Chairman Is Freas, Replacing Owen Clarke

Interstate Commerce Commission has elected Commissioner Howard G. Freas of Oakland, Calif., as chairman of the commission for a one-year term beginning January 1, 1958.

He will succeed Commissioner Owen Clark of Yakima, Wash., under long-standing commission policy of rotating the chairmanship about its eleven members annually on a seniority basis.

Pesticide Tolerance Okayed

Food and Drug Administration last week tentatively approved a tolerance of one part per million for residues of the chemical pesticide monuron (3-[p-chlorophenyl]-1,1-dimethylurea) in or on avocados.

BOARD CHAIRMAN: George T. Bayley, elevated from executive vice-president to chairman of the board by Calkin & Bayley, Inc., New York.

China Orders T.B. Drug From Companies in Japan

China has ordere 60 tons of calcium p-aminosalicylate from Japanese pharmaceutical firms, according to a report by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The drug will be used to combat tuberculosis.

The order, for delivery this month, was in addition to approximately 180 tons contracted for earlier this year, the Canadian agency said.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Last week's market was without significant developments. With one exception postings remained unchanged. A trade source here reported that the price of animal tankage at Chicago had advanced 25 cents per unit ton due to better demand from the feed trade. The remainder of the animal proteins were receiving little call. Exports of phosphate rock were curtailed by the need for credit abroad but this was described as a temporary disturbance. Some movement of ammonium nitrate was reported but sources said that the majority of consumers had contracted for this material earlier this fall in order to take advantage of the $4 discount offered till January 1. Supplies of many fertilizer and pesticide materials were considered liberal and producers said that demand in most cases was no better than routine. Ammonium sulfate, however, was the notable exception. According to reports from the trade, excess inventories of this material have been worked off—sufficiently so that many producers will be out of the export market for the balance of the season.

It is expected that India within the next few weeks will conclude negotiations with Japan for shipments of ammonium sulfate amounting to 50,000 tons. Japan will also supply India with lesser quantities of other fertilizer materials, sources said. According to a report issued by the Japanese government, Japan hopes to increase ammonium sulfate production by 512,000 tons during the current fertilizer year in order to meet expected increases in domestic and foreign demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
107.54	107.52	112.24	108.70

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, 20c. per unit of P.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit of nitrogen.

It was recently estimated that the non-farm market in the United States absorbs 2-2.5 million tons of fertilizer each year. This represents about ten percent of the 20 million plus tons current total annual consumption. At a conservative average price of $75 per ton, the non-farm market amounts to approximately $187.5 million annually, according to one estimate.

The National Agricultural Chemists Association reports that the pesticide industry has nearly doubled research spending since 1950. The industry is now putting about $15 million a year into developing and testing new pesticides. Coupled with federal government expenditures, total going into pesticide research is now about $20 million per year.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Trade sources said last week that the business outlook for the remainder of the fertilizer year is good. Reportedly, most producers have been able to reduce excess inventories to such an extent that they will not be serious contenders for the export market for the balance of the season. While demand has tapered off a bit as is customary this time of year, a market observer remarked, volume should pick up once again about mid-January. Producers have announced no first of the year price changes.

Korean awards were announced in the early part of December. None have been made since, sources said. Currently, India is concluding negotiations with Japan for fifty thousand tons of ammonium sulfate and lesser quantities of other fertilizer materials, a trade member mentioned, but contracts won't be finalized for another three weeks. Business with India is being conducted by a special Japanese trade mission, it was said.

Earlier, the Japanese government published an optimistic report about prospects for the fertilizer trade, both domestic and export. Production of ammonium sulfate during the period August, 1957-July, 1958, the survey pointed out, may reach 3,790,000 tons, an increase of 512,000 tons over the previous year.

The government estimated the domestic requirements at 2,630,000 tons. Exports they figured will jump 290,000 tons to 1,220,000 tons.

Anhydrous Ammonia—By and large, market sources had the same thing to say about last week's market. Supplies were described as plentiful, demand relaxed. Some buying of this material was reported but most consumers have already placed orders prior to the $4 per ton price advance that becomes effective the first of the year.

The Bureau of Census has released preliminary figures for October production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia. According to the bureau's report, output that month amounted to 322,557 short tons, up 11 percent compared with September's production of 290,624 short tons.

Production of this material has climbed in recent years as direct application of anhydrous ammonia became more popular. This trend, however, is supposedly leveling off.

Animal Proteins—Tankage out of Chicago was said to be bringing a better price due to better demand from the feed trade. Previously quoted at $5.50, the material last week advanced 25c. per unit ton. The New York price remained at $4.75, however.

Demand for blood, bonemeal and hoofmeal was spotty and in practically all instances slight. Supplies were said to be liberal. Some pick-up in demand should be felt around mid-January, a trade source remarked.

Fishmeal and fishscrap quotes were unchanged last week. Trade reported liberal supplies, poor demand, and a generally dull market.

Calcium Phosphate—A major producer has announced a new price schedule for this material effective the first of the year. New prices will reflect an advance of 20c. per unit of P. For 18½ percent material, the bulk price will be quoted at $80.25, in 100 pound paper bags (minimum of 20,000 pounds) at $83.25, and the less carlot price will be $93.25.

The firm will quote 21 percent feed grade calcium phosphate dibasic at $91.50 bulk, $94.50 in 100 pound paper bags (minimum of 20,000 pounds) and $104.50 less carlots.

Phosphate—Market sources reported no significant developments in the market last week. Domestically, demand was calm. Export shipments were still adversely affected by the need for credit abroad, a trade observer mentioned, but this was thought of as a temporary disturbance. Phosphate prices were unchanged and producers, reportedly, contemplate nothing new in this department. Supplies were plentiful.

Pesticides

Allethrin—According to trade sources, buying interest is seasonally dull, while prices are stable and not expected to change immediately.

BHC—Domestic and foreign demand for this material in recent weeks has been calm, according to a gentleman in the business. He attributed most inquiry to normal farmer requirements. Price-wise, he expected no immediate developments.

DDT—Major producers advanced prices 2 cents across the board a short time ago. They, too, reportedly, were being caught in the price squeeze. So far this year, the Commerce department reports, production of DDT has declined compared with 1956. At the same time, exports have increased. Sources said that DDT was in better demand currently than the majority of other pesticides.

Rotenone—Call for this material was said to be moderate considering the season. Trade people described prices as stable with fluctuations in price unlikely for the present. Material is now quoted at 12c. per unit pound, drums, works.

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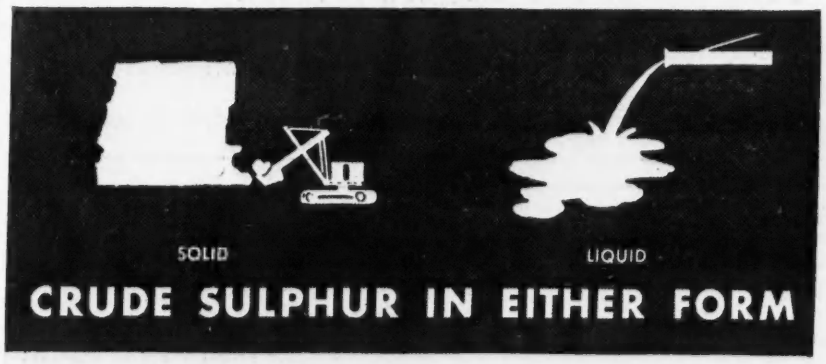

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Second Chemical Outlook Survey by Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents will be Section II of Next Monday's OPD

See Pages 32-33

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumer interest in textile and leather chemicals last week was slow and market presented the usual quietness prevailing during the pre-Christmas holiday season. Moderate interest was reported in early next year requirements and some business was noted for January delivery. Prices were unchanged and ruled steady for the entire list. Lower prices were named for Idaho potato starch, effective January 1, while Maine starch was quotably unchanged. Idaho starch was reduced 15 cents per 100 pounds f.o.b. mills for shipment to western points and 15 cents coupled with 50 cents freight allowance for shipment to east of Idaho denoting a decline of 65 cents per 100 pounds. for eastern delivery. Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged. Chemicals were quiet and unchanged. Tanning materials continued inactive and featureless.

Shipments of rayon and acetate yarn and staple by United States producers totaled 91,500,000 pounds in November, a decline of 7 percent from the previous month and 6½ percent under November, 1956, deliveries, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. During the first eleven months of the year, producers' shipments aggregated 1,028,300,000 pounds, a figure close to the 1,032,000,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period of 1956. Deliveries in November this year comprised 90,000,000 pounds to domestic consumers and the balance for export.

Imports of rayon staple in September came to 5,256,000 pounds, a decline of 18½ percent from August level of 6,451,000 pounds. For the first nine months of 1957, imports aggregated 64,454,000 pounds, 6½ percent less than in the corresponding period of 1956. Imports of non-cellulosic man-made staple in September totaled 25,000 pounds compared with 42,000 pounds in August. For the first nine months such imports, however, aggregated 354,000 pounds or 25 percent more than imports in the January-September, 1956 period.

January 1 Price Declines

Potato starch, Idaho, 15c. per 100 lbs., f.o.b. mills, western delivery. 15c. per 100 lbs. and 50c. freight allowance to eastern points.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
103.11	103.11	103.09	108.55

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers showed more interest in next year's requirements. Deliveries against contracts continued to move in fair volume. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported limited to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was reported limited to actual requirements. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Steady tone prevailed at the recent sharp advance. Business was spotty, but quotations were closely held. Flake was quoted from $1.42 to $1.50 per pound, spot, as to quantity and seller and powder, from $1.46 to $1.54, same basis. Technical was firmly held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Corn Starch—Consuming demand was confined to actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 47,000 bushels to 89,024,000 bushels for the week ended December 13 against 74,535,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Firm tone featured this market. Stocks were light and closely held at the recent advance. Stocks on spot were quoted at $1.35 to $1.37 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Interest in early next year needs was reported still limited. Idaho starch was reduced for 1958 delivery, effective January 1. Carlots were dropped to 6.35 per pound, f.o.b. mills for delivery west of Idaho and to 6.35c., less ½c. for delivery east of Idaho. Prices in Maine were unchanged at 6¼c., mills, carlots for prompt and later delivery. Demand was slow and grinders were offering freely. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c., exware,-house, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in fair demand for actual needs. Interest in replacements from primary sources was light. No. 1 for shipment was nominal at 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock and lower grade at 5c., same basis. Raw flour on spot was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading, in Siamese flour on the Pacific coast was reported active at concessions for papermaker's account. New business locally was limited though arrivals against former contracts were readily absorbed. Offers of Siamese medium was unchanged at 5.7c. per pound, carlots exdock, New York, for prompt shipment and A grade at 5.95c. to 6c., same basis. Brazilian flour was dull and featureless. Offers for shipment were limited and nominal around 9½c., carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather footwear production was slightly higher in the first 8 months of 1957 than the corresponding months of 1956. Output for the 8 months ended August 31 totaled 28,534,350 pairs, compared with 28,404,525 pairs produced from January-August, 1956.

Production in August amounted to 3,705,461 pairs, an increase of 1,048,462 pairs from July, but a decline of 154,450 pairs from August, 1956.

Footwear produced with leather soles in the 1957 period totaled 9,679,071 pairs or 33.9 percent of the total; in 1956, 11,432,254 pairs, or 40.2 percent of total output. Factories in operation in August totaled 251.

Chestnut Extract—This market was quiet. Replacements were maintained at current quotations. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent, powdered 9.817c. same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were well held at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Buying interest was confined to nearby shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry was confined to nearby shipment. Replacements were unchanged for all grades. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Columbian, $55 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $52 same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading was reported inactive. Primary market was reported steady. All grades for shipment were quotably unchanged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners showed fair interest for early next year requirements. Market was unchanged and steady. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—Trading was quiet and market was more or less nominal. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $73 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Aliphatic Organics

Trade was listless last week . . . feeble even for December, normally a slow month even in the best of times. The flabby tone of the market for refined glycerine, a reliable barometer of activity in chemicals because of the scope of its consumption pattern, characterized this segment of industry in general. Domestic crude glycerine was slow, while trade in foreign material was merely nominal. Competitive polyols were in no better position. Observers said that there was no reason to expect any improvement at this time. Late January business would be analyzed for any indications of an upturn. Most trade sources predicted business would ease up further before it improves.

The acetic group showed strength to run counter to the downtrend. The textile and herbicide industries, in particular, were shoring up trade in acetic anhydride and acetaldehyde, among other constituents required for use as chemical intermediates.

Tariff Commission statistics on production during August of this year were remarkable for abrupt change of pace. A record high of more than 109 million pounds of ethylene glycol was turned out, easily more than the output in any previous month and enough to bring the cumulative figure for the first eight calendar months up to an excess of more than 118 million pounds over the mark reached by the same time in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
131.03	*131.04	130.81	131.06

* Revised.

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.
Crude, 65%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.

On the downside, n-butyl alcohol was much lighter than it had been in any previous month reported this year or in any month in 1956, and formic acid output was more than 203,000 pounds below the least figure reported in a twenty-month period. Production of ethanolamines was the least in twenty months. Hexamethylenetetramine output was off, and August production of acetone was the least for any month since November, 1956.

Minimum price of blackstrap molasses declined ¼ cent per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, while quotations were advanced from ¼ cent to ½ cent per gallon at some midwestern feed mixing centers. The New York price was unchanged.

In general, buoyant and depressing influences tended to cancel out each other, with the result that blackstrap prices were unchanged at most points. Firming influences included freezing weather in the Louisiana and Florida sugar cane and citrus country and expectations of increased consumption of blackstrap by livestock in many parts of the country where severe winter conditions have been experienced. However, there was abundant grass for fodder in many areas, and trade reports now said that the freeze did not seriously affect the cane in Florida fields. Demand was described as very slow in parts of the middle west and south.

A few Louisiana cane grinding plants have already closed down for the season, influenced to some extent by cold weather. Most of the others were expected to complete operations by December 31.

Acetic Anhydride — This market was said to be holding up rather well on account of lively trade by the textile and herbicide makers, who were taking the anhydride in substantial lots for intermediate use. Supplies were adequate to satisfy consumer requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged at quotations of long standing.

Production was increased to 76,885,847 pounds during August of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, compared to 67,139,723 pounds turned out in the month previous and production of 72,202,476 pounds during August, 1956. Cumulative output through the first eight calendar months of this year added up to 574,612,413 pounds. The industry produced an aggregate of 599,074,923 pounds over the like period in 1956.

Acetone — Production dropped off to 48,968,305 pounds during August of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, recording the smallest output in any month since November, 1956. Production amounted to 52,446,884 pounds during the month previous and 49,633,162 pounds during August, 1956. Cumulative output through the first eight months of the current calendar year was 428,096,312 pounds, well ahead of the aggregate over the corresponding period in 1956, which was only 399,224,639 pounds.

Census Bureau reported exportation of 379,954 pounds of acetone from this country during September of this year.

n-Butyl Alcohol — Primary production dwindled to a mere 13,610,773 pounds during August of this year, Tariff Commission data indicated. That was by far the smallest production figure reported this year and well below the output of any month in 1956. By contrast, some 17,975,279 pounds was turned out in the month previous, and output during August, 1956, was 16,736,156 pounds.

Aggregate output over the five months of 1957 reported through August added up to 78,335,982 pounds. The commission withheld data for March, April and May, presumably because fermentation operations were negligible and the total figure would have disclosed by subtraction, at least to a close approximation, the operating rate of either of the two big synthetic producers in whose hands production was concentrated. Over the first eight calendar months in 1956, when data were made available every month, an aggregate of 153,732,467 pounds was produced.

Ethanolamines — Production was cut back severely in August of this year, when total output of mono plus di plus tri ethanolamines aggregated only 4,966,936 pounds, contrasted to the 6,984,485 pounds turned out in the month previous and some 6,992,377 pounds produced during August, 1956. The least output of any earlier month in 1957 was the 6,585,764 pounds produced during May. The least production in any one month in 1956 was the 6,815,204 pounds made during October of that year.

Cumulative production through the first eight calendar months was running nearly 8.8 million pounds behind the mark reached in the same interval in 1956. Total output for the eight months this year amounted to 54,210,325 pounds. In the like period in 1956, production added up to 62,976,958 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol—Output hit a record high 109,117,266 pounds during August of this year, Tariff Commission statistics revealed, easily surpassing the previous record 106,182,919 pounds turned out in the month previous and dwarfing the 84,494,887 pounds produced during August, 1956.

At the end of the first eight calendar months, cumulative output was running more than 118 million pounds ahead of the aggregate piled up by the same time in 1956. Aggregate for the first eight months of this year added up to 775,311,036 pounds. Total output in the same eight months in 1956 was 657,035,934 pounds.

Formic Acid—Only 776,669 pounds of formic acid was produced during August of this year, according to statistics published by the Tariff Commission. The least reported produced in any other of the twenty months through last August was 979,715 pounds turned out in August, 1956, or upwards off 203,000 pounds more than the low figure recorded for August

—*Continued on page 59*

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Buyers were largely inactive in light oils markets as major consumers continued year end inventory adjustments. Forecasts for the new year were cautiously optimistic in most cases. Sales volume has been fairly well maintained this year although profits are in something of a bind as a result of rising costs. Supplies of large volume aromatics were adequate on all sides. As a result, consumers were in no hurry to stockpile material, it was said.

New price for styrene to rubbermakers for the first quarter was announced. Under contract escalation clauses allowing for adjustments each quarter, the price will advance to 12.56 cents per pound from 12.47 cents. Synthetic rubber sales have held up well this year, but a lot still hinges on the sale of 1958 model cars.

Outlook for naphthalene was unimproved as phthalic anhydride sales were dull and listness. Consumers inventories of the latter material appear to be entirely adequate. Reduction in cokeoven output has had no appreciable effect in the naphthalene market. Stocks of naphthalene and creosote oils have continued to accumulate and naphthalene from the continent continues to be available in abundance.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
118.13	118.13	118.19	115.56

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Acetanilide, technical, 2c. per lb.
Anthraquinone, electrical grade, 19c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitroaniline, 12c. per lb.
p-Phenylenediamine, commercial grade, 10c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, rubbermakers, 9/100c.

Price of dodecylbenzene was steady after the recent ½ cent per pound across the board reduction. Withdrawals of hydroquinone, both technical and photo grades, were routine and price listings in effect for many months were unchanged. Pentachlorophenol was moving in good volume to railroad outlets. Creosote remains by far the dominant material in the market, but use of penta for car decking and loading chutes has found preference in the trade.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended December 22 would amount to 67.9 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,739,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,770,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,945,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,525,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—Steel production continued to slide off. Estimate for the week ending December 22 was 67.9 as against actual for the previous week of 69.2. Cokeoven output has been curtailed in most instances. However, some steel people continued to report cokeovens operating at close to capacity. There was little buying activity as a result of year end inventory liquidation on the part of consumers. Price was unchanged at 36c. per gallon. Exports have increased this year as imports of benzene continued to dwindle. Buying interest for the first weeks of the new year was expected to be considerably improved as consumers replenish supplies.

Coaltar—Production of crude in October amounted to 74,461,333 gallons as compared to 74,303,969 in the previous month and 76,582,800 in the comparable month one year ago. Production for the first ten months of this year was 741,861,694 gallons as against 683,072,100 in the like period last year.

Naphthalene—Short term outlook remains clouded as reports indicated that there was little chance of any significant alleviation in the overall supply situation in this market. Stocks of naphthalene and creosote oils have continued to accumulate during the year. Cutbacks in cokeoven production has had little effect. On the other hand, some sources in the steel industry reported cokeovens continuing to operate at a high rate. Phthalic sales continued to lag as new car sales in the automotive industry were, as yet, uninspiring.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 22, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	676,274
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	28,796,196
Benzene	gals.	2,574,203
Coaltar	gals.	12,652,874
Creosote	gals.	490,844
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,737,820
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	9,816
Toluene	gals.	567,197
Xylene	gals.	163,614

Solvent Naphtha—Production of crude heavy solvent in October was 525,844 gallons as against 453,671 gallons in the month previous and 544,600 in the comparable month one year ago. Output for the first ten months of this year was 5,072,626 gallons compared to 4,613,000 in the like period last year.

Toluene—Consumers were largely inactive as they sought to reduce inventories at the close of the year. It was felt that prospects for the first weeks of the new year were good although trade reports were cautious. New facilities in the steel industry for the production of high purity aromatic chemicals has been instituted in recent weeks and more was expected. Production by cokeoven operators of thiophene-free light oils through use of technics developed primarily for the petroleum industry was felt to be a major step in the establishment of market outlets in the high-purity aromatics field.

Bureau of Mines reports indicate that cokeoven production of one and two degree toluene in October amounted to 3,410,775 gallons as against 3,380,121 in the previous month and 3,405,000 gallons in the comparable month one year ago. Production for the first ten months amounted to 33,125,336 gallons as compared to 30,368,000 in the like period last year.

Sales in October were 2,725,249 gallons as against 2,556,766 in the month previous and 2,674,400 in the like month one year ago. Sales in the ten months period were 30,927,715 gallons as against 28,824,500 in the same period last year.

Stocks, end of month, in October were 4,102,599 gallons as compared to 3,553,444 in the previous month and 3,524,803 in the comparable month one year ago.

Xylene—Report from the Bureau of Mines indicates that production of all grades of xylene from coal sources amounted to 835,990 gallons in October as against 908,860 gallons in the previous month and 913,700 in the comparable month last year. Output for the first ten months of the year was 9,035,492 gallons and 8,538,900 in the like period last year.

Sales of xylene, all grades, in October were 871,161 gallons, 731,522 in the previous month and 939,500 gallons in October of last year. Sales for the ten months period this year amounted to 8,705,815 as against 8,520,300 in the comparable period last year.

Stocks, end on month, in October were 812,862 gallons compared to 706,584 in the same month last year.

Intermediates

Dodecylbenzene—Prices were steady at recently established levels. Listings for dodecylbenzene in tanks is 12c. per pound. Carlot quantities were quoted at 14c. while l.c.l. lots are 15c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., works, with freight equalized to nearest producing point.

Hydroquinone—Major producers quoted unchanged prices. Listing for technical hydroquinone was 82½c. per pound, carload in drums, while l.c.l. lots were 2c. per pound more. Photo grade, 225 pound

Coal Chemicals

drum, was $1.03 per pound while four 25-pound drums price was $1.12 and single 25-pound drum listed at $1.14 per pound. Trading was routine. Prices have been unchanged for many months.

Pentachlorophenol—Use of penta in pressure treating wood for the railroads continues at a good pace although creosote remains far more dominant in this area. It was pointed out however that penta's specific property of cleanliness is desired in the treating of car decking, loading chutes, flooring at crossings and platform decking. It was estimated that a large line may face replacement of as many as one million ties per year which indicates something of the market volume available to makers of penta and creosote each year. Price was steady and unchanged at previously reported levels.

Phthalic Anhydride—Resins market continued to show routine volume according to most trade reports. It was fairly well established that the market would remain virtually static in the closing weeks of the year as consumers work off inventories. Price was unchanged from those levels established in the trade for many months. Output according to Tariff Commission figures has been well maintained this year. Exports of phthalic continued on the increase primarily as a result of diminished operating capacity at overseas points.

Salicylic Acid—Price for crude remained steady and unchanged. Producer inventories were entirely adequate for current trade needs. It was pointed out that production of USP salicylic acid is virtually

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Coal Chemicals

tied to output of aspirin. Since the latter has been in heavy demand in recent weeks, a consequent upturn in USP salicylic acid demand has been noted. With aspirin demand having reached an "easing off point" USP salicylic was likewise more freely available.

Styrene Monomer—As of January 1, styrene monomer to rubbermakers will increase in price from 12.47c. per pound to 12.56c. per pound under contract escalation clauses providing for price determination based on petroleum refining labor, cost of crude oil at the well and price listings in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Fourth quarter sales of monomer were considered good, according to reports from responsible trade sources. As for the coming months, the outlook was termed one of "cautious optimism." It was pointed out that true business control of monomer is dependent on GR-S rubber sales and these in turn on how the 1958 model cars will move. Expansions in polymer capacity have assured consumers of an adequate supply.

Domestic styrene monomer production from all sources in the first nine months of this year was 28 million pounds more than in the comparable period last year, according to reports from the Tariff Commission. Styrene monomer outlet to GR-S rubber has been well maintained, it was said. Census bureau reports indicate that world production of synthetic rubber in September, exclusive of iron-curtain countries, was 107,500 long tons and consumption 105,000 tons. Production in the like month last year was 102,087 tons and consumption 90,000 tons.

duPont V.P., Wm. Ward, Retiring at End of Year

William H. Ward will retire at the end of this month as a vice-president and member of the executive committee of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., after forty-two years with the company. He will be succeeded by Robert L. Hershey, general manager of duPont's polychemicals department (see story, page 5).

duPont also announced the appointment of Walter H. Salzenberg, assistant general manager of the polychemicals department, to Mr. Hershey's previous post. Both promotions are effective January 1.

Grace Set to Step

—Continued from page 3

ductor in transistors and rectifiers for extremely sensitive eletronic devices.

Grace Internacional, a wholly owned subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., will hold a majority of the stock of International Metalloids, Inc. Pechiney will own the remainder. The company's plant will be located in Puerto Rico.

Marlin G. Geiger, in addition to his present position as executive vice-president of Grace in charge of chemical divisions, is president and chairman of the board of International Metalloids, Inc.

Lewis C. Reid, formerly industrial chemical sales manager of Grace's Davison Chemical Company division, is vice-president, and Samuel C. Streep, formerly senior development engineer of Davison, is vice-president and general manager.

On the board of directors, in addition to Mr. Geiger and Mr. Reid will be Charles E. Waring, William E. McGuirk, jr., Jean M. H. Grolee, Sylvan Gotshal, and Charles A. Roy.

Where Plant Is Located

The plant to be occupied by International Metalloids, Inc., which is already under construction will be located in the industrial subdivision of the town of Toa Alta, fifteen miles west of San Juan.

The plant will be in production in the first half of 1958. An annual capacity of 20,000 pounds of silicon is planned. The grade of silicon which will be produced is currently priced at about $360 a pound.

Pechiney has licensed use of its process to the new enterprise. Burns & Roe, Inc., New York, has been engaged to do the engineering design of the plant layout and facilities with Ralph E. Hope of Davison acting as project engineer.

The company will have about 80 employees, all Puerto Ricans except for several French and continental US technical and management personnel.

Mr. Geiger said that numerous advantages led to the choice of Puerto Rico as the manufacturing site. He said: "In Puerto Rico we find a favorable climate for industrial development. There is availability of skilled professional and industrial workers, a pure atmosphere and ample electrical power.

"We would like to emphasize that the Economic Development Administration of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company have been especially helpful in securing a plant location and in solving the many business and legal problems associated with this venture."

HEADS AATCC AGAIN: George O. Linberg, vice-president of Synthron, Inc., Ashton, R. I., who has been re-elected president of the American Association of Textile Chemists for 1958.

Nickel Export Quota Placed At Unchanged Quarter Level

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce last week set the export quota for pure nickel powder, cast in rolled nickel anodes, and nickel and nickel alloys shot at 250,000 pounds for the first quarter of 1958. This quota is the same as that set for the fourth quarter.

Nickel-copper alloy scrap, including monel scrap, and copper-nickel alloy scrap containing 40 percent or more copper and 5 percent or more nickel, including nickel silver scrap, were open ended for the first quarter. Exporters of nickel-copper alloy scrap, therefore, no longer are required to submit a statement of their past participation in such exports in connection with their license applications.

In the fourth quarter, export of these commodities were limited to 1 million and 1.5 million pounds, respectively.

The bureau also announced that short supply controls on exports of aluminum scrap and remelt ingots have been removed for the first quarter, and exports of these materials will be controlled for security reasons only.

Interchemical Combining

—Continued from page 4

manager of the newly-established commercial development and evaluation department. Ludolph H. Conklin, jr., will be assistant sales manager—coatings and plastic industries in addition to continuing his present duties as manager of technical sales service.

According to the announcement being mailed to customers: "The new division will have the advantages of the technical personnel and facilities of the present units on an enlarged scale. It will also be in a position to make more effective use of the wide variety of production facilities which the existing divisions now have. In the years ahead we feel that these greater resources will permit us to meet the ever-more exacting demands of our customers for specialized colors and chemicals."

Celanese, National Lead

—Continued from page 3

expected to make possible more economical plastics and fibers with outstanding physical properties.

Celanese and National Lead believe that significant gains can be achieved through exchange of knowledge and combined research work in the development of polymers and in the processing of polymers into products of all kinds.

Concurrent research programs are being initiated at National Lead's laboratories in Sayreville, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Celanese Corporation's laboratories in Summit, N. J.

National Lead has for some time engaged in a catalyst research program, and has been successful in producing a number of catalysts, particularly in the field of organo-titanium compounds.

Salk Export Quota Set at 5 Millian C.C.'s

An export quota of 5 million cubic centimeters has been established for Salk vaccine for the first quarter of 1958 by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. It is the same as that set for the fourth quarter. The quota will be licensed according to present criteria under which priority is given to countries most urgently in need of the vaccine and which maintain adequate immunization programs.

Quantities of the vaccine licensed up to December 10 against the fourth quarter quota were announced by the bureau as follows: Argentina, 697,977 cc's; Brazil, 133,443; Chile, 100,188; Cuba, 55,874; Colombia, 45,009; Egypt, 45,000; Finland, 15,219; Hungary, 225,000; Iceland, 2,700; Italy, 31,500; Jamaica, 25,002; Mexico, 185,013; Netherlands, 75,168; Netherlands West Indies, 15,525; Norway, 90,000; Nicaragua, 4,050; Paraguay, 4,950; Rumania, 114.993; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 10,008; Switzerland, 32,850; Spain, 396,738; West Germany, 640,593; Yugoslavia, 133,002, and others, 7,785.

Shell Offering New Development Chemical

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the availability of a new development chemical, "Resinous Polyol X-450." A hard, colorless solid, it has an average of five to six primary hydroxyls per molecule. Ideally, its chemical structure may be regarded as poly (1-phenyl, 3-hydroxymethyl butene), Shell said.

Esterifications can be carried out readily with excellent retention of the original good polyl color. Protective coatings made with esters or alkyds of "Resinous Polyol X-450" have many valuable properties which suggest their possible use in industrial coatings.

German Chemical Exports Higher During First Half

Chemical exports from West Germany reached a value of DM2.19 billion during the first six months of this year, according to a report by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The increase, the Canadian agency said, is mainly due to advances in plastics and pharmaceuticals. Exports of plastics totaled approximately DM232 million, of which 29 percent was shipped overseas as against 27 percent in 1956. German imports of chemicals rose to DM765 million in the first half of the year.

Glyco Elevates Schwartz

Edward Schwartz, formerly technical service representative, in Philadelphia, for Glyco Products Company, New York, has been promoted to assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales. He is now located in the main office.

Jobs & People

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**Richard Baybutt,** superintendent of the chemical manufacturing division at Kodak Park works, will retire from Eastman after more than forty-seven years with the company. He will be succeeded on January 1 by **W. Eugene Sillick,** his assistant for the past eleven years.

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.—**Richard D. Meyer,** a group leader in the technical department of Chemstrand's nylon plant at Pensacola, Fla., has been promoted to leader of the newly-created industrial fiber group in the melt spinning section of the company's research and development division.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York — **Don Bush** has joined Fritzsche's perfume division.

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Ardsley, N. Y.—**Leo Miles** has been named industrial sales specialist by Geigy for its new herbicide, "Simazin."

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio —**John H. Lathe, jr.,** has been named Pacific regional director for Glidden's paint division.

Lady Esther, New York—**Warren B. Dennis,** a former division director for Shulton, Inc., New York, has been named chief chemist for Lady Esther.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Stanley M. Kulifay,** former senior research chemist in the research department of Monsanto, has been promoted to group leader in that division. Two other appointments were those of **Dr. Edward Orban,** project specialist in the inorganic chemicals division who has been named manager of inorganic product development, and **Bobby E. Ford** who will become assistant district manager of the Atlanta, Ga., agricultural sales office of the inorganic chemicals division. Mr. Ford had previously held a similar post in the division's New Orleans, La., office.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Charles C. Knight,** resident manager of the New York sales branch of National Aniline division since 1927, will retire from the company on December 31. Mr. Knight joined National Aniline in 1918. National Aniline also announced the appointment of **Erwin J. Sindt** as resident manager of the Chicago sales branch. He replaces **Eric W. Camp** who assumes the position of west coast resident manager.

Parke, Davis, Inc., Detroit, Mich. —The appointments of four field managers in the Baltimore, Md., New York and San Francisco sales branches have been announced. The men are: **L. B. Brown** and **K. E. Kilgore** for the Baltimore branch; **A. W. Kamm** in the New York branch and **H. L. Caughrean** in the San Francisco branch.

Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia—**Charles W. Klein** has been named to the sales staff and assigned to the metropolitan New York and New England territory.

Roche Laboratories, Nutley, N. J.— **Dr. V. D. Mattia, jr.,** has been named director of medical research, effective January 1. Other appointments included that of **Dr. Lowell O. Randall** as director of pharmacology and **Dr. S. Evert Svenson** as director of medical information. **Dr. Elmer L. Severinghaus,** vice-president for clinical research, will retire on January 1.

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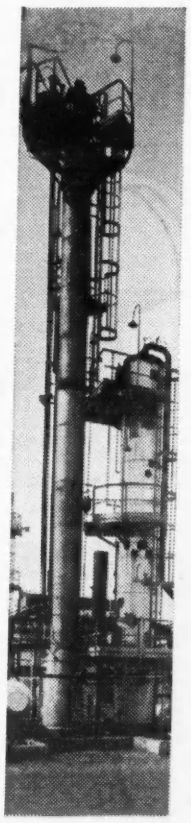

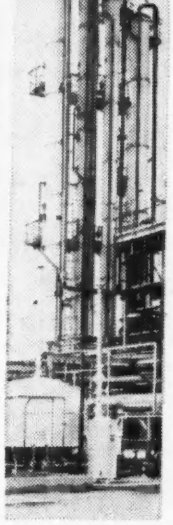

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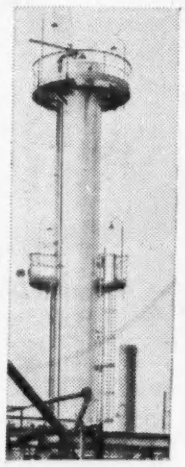

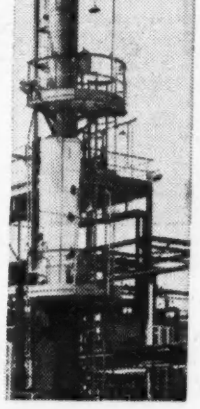

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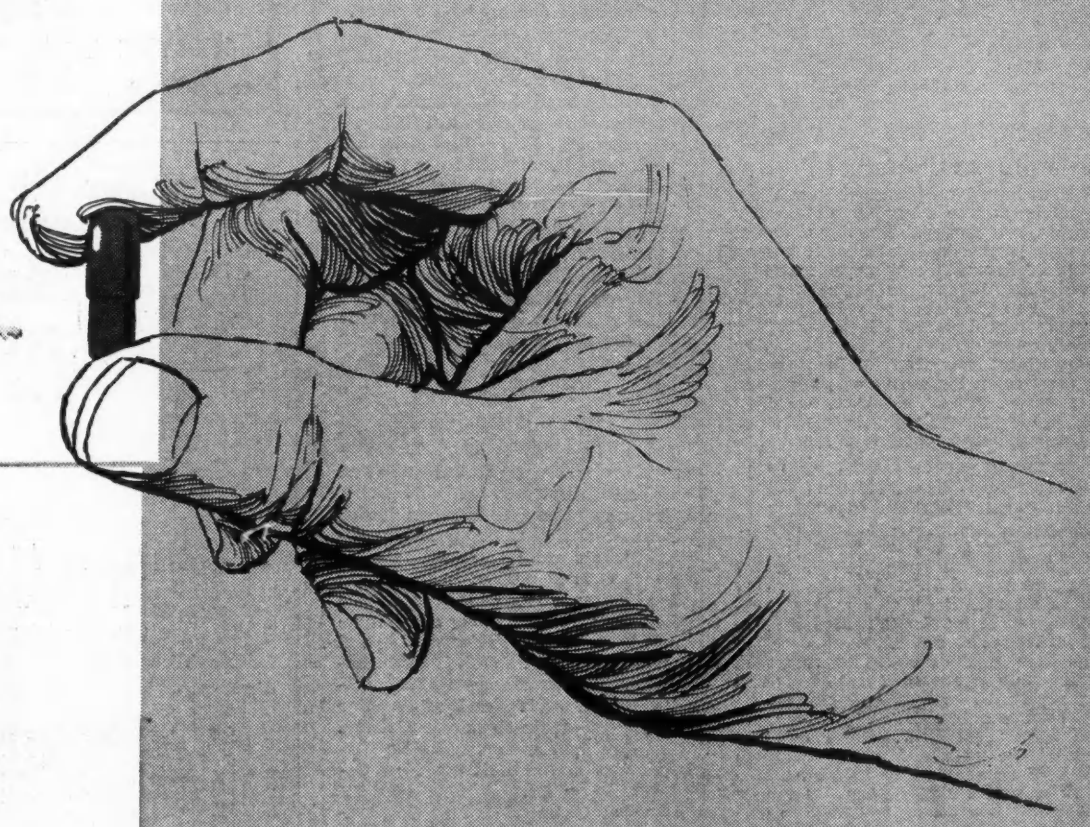

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

No price revisions were reported in drug and fine chemicals markets last week. Trading in aspirin and a general line of salicylates continued at a brisk pace although some of the pressure was off. Plenty of orders were on hand at the present time, but there was mixed feeling as to how far into the new year the drive would carry. Vitamin markets were steady and unchanged after the recent changes in natural and synthetic carotene. One source reported that a shipment of ascorbic acid from Japan previously thought to have come into this country was in reality reshipped to Europe to take advantage of the good prices currently being offered there. A basic producer of folic acid felt that the price reduction of this year had done little to alleviate the import pressure which has been in evidence for some time. Niacin listings were unchanged. Competition in the latter market continues to be intense as a result of increased capacity in the industry. Feed industry prices continued weak.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
63.22	63.22	63.22	65.26

For Current Prices see Page 9

Silver salts were unchanged at the close of the week despite continued fluctuation in the silver bullion market. Mercurials likewise were unaffected by the continued downward trend in mercury metal. It was again pointed out that in the latter case, mercurials salts were much less sensitive to movements in the metal. Trade sources indicated they would continue to sit tight as far as silver salts prices were concerned.

Antibiotics prices were unchanged. Penicillin bulk and dosage forms were in good demand for both export and domestic market. Materials which go into dermatological and ophthalmic preparations were in good demand. Balance was good although sources indicated that in some instances, particularly, specialty over the counter products, they were hard pressed to keep pace with consuming demands.

Reserpine was listed at $1.40 per gram. Price has weakened repeatedly during the current year and some sources indicated they were no longer following the market. Competition has become increasingly intense in the tranquilizer field with estimates of dollar volume running to as much as $200 million for the current year.

Tartrates continued to move in routine volume. Indications that tartaric acid importers were facing higher replacement costs earlier this year did not seem to have slowed their efforts to any great extent as one major domestic maker estimated that the amount of imported acid may have doubled this year over last. No price changes were in the offing. Current schedules have been in effect since the across the board 2 cents per pound advance on tartrates of October, 1956.

Aspirin—Supply situation continued to improve all down the line as the pressure of heavy demand which has characterized the market for several weeks had eased off. There were plenty of orders though, and the brisk pace was expected to continue into next month. The rapid growth in this market over recent years is pointed up by a report indicating that consumption in 1935 amounted to 4 million pounds, 8 million in 1944 and 17 million last year. At five grains per tablet, the 17 million pounds produced last year would mean a consumption rate of 65 million tablets every twenty-four hours.

Bacitracin—Bulk suppliers listed unchanged prices. Demand has been good during the fall months. Specialty products featuring bacitracin, neomycin and tyrothricin were moving in good volume. Stocks were adequate although sources indicated that in some instances, particularly on specialty items, they had been hard pressed to meet increased demands.

Mercurials—The depressed metal market was felt to have had little effect on mercurials salts. Trade sources indicated that they would continue to sit tight. It was pointed out that reductions in mercurials salts prices would not contribute any substantial additional sales.

Monosodium Glutamate—Material was quoted at $1.07 per pound any quantity at the close of the week. Stocks were adequate and trading routine. Intensified competition between major domestic producers has been the dominant feature of this market during the past year.

Narcotics — Withdrawals were steady and prices unchanged. Inquiry during the current month has been good for materials going into cough syrups and analgesic preparations to be sold over the counter. Stocks were adequate for current trade requirements.

Neomycin—Price was steady and unchanged from previous report. Last price change in this market occurred in early August of this year when USP material was reduced 10c. per gram to the currently held 35c. per gram level. Neomycin in combination with other antibiotics such as bacitracin, tyrothricin and polymyxin continues to find its main application in dermatological and ophthalmic products. Cosmetic use was felt to constitute a growing market. Outlet to veterinary use was steady. Neomycin has found good use with penicillin in the treatment of bovine mastitis.

Niacin—Price listings of longstanding were unchanged according to trade reports of last week. Weakness in the feed industry continued. Capacity was fully adequate for trade requirements. Additional production facilities made available this year have further cramped an already overcrowded field. Production of niacin and amide for the first nine months of the year was approximately 1.9 million pounds, about 200,000 more than in the comparable period last year. Nutritional use in both human and animal diets continues to form the bulk of the market. However, pharmaceutical applications in multivitamin capsules and tablets has shown a steady growth pattern as clinical evidence reveals the increasingly important part vitamin therapy can play in geriatrics.

Penicillin—Bulk sales continued steady. Sales of finished dosage forms for both domestic and export markets were being well maintained. Producers felt themselves well able to handle any surge demands which might develop as a result of a new and more severe flu outbreak.

Potassium Hydroxide—USP pellets were quoted at 33½c. per pound in hundred drum lots. A single 100 pound drum lists at 38c. per pound. Market conditions remain substantially unchanged from last report. Last price revision in this market was the 5c. per pound increase of potassium and sodium hydroxides, USP, in December of last year.

Reserpine—Current quote was $1.40 per gram. Price on the alkaloid has weakened repeatedly during the year and some sources have indicated they were no longer following the market. Specialty tranquilizer products continue to run into considerable dollar volume but competition is intense and a variety of new products have come into the market containing various materials such as phenothiazine derivatives, rescinnamine and meprobamate. However, use of reserpine in treating hypertension is well established, it was said.

Salicylic Acid—Stocks of USP material were balanced with current demand. During the heavy rush on aspirin of the past several weeks, some makers reported they were "just getting by" in supplying salicylic. Capacity was entirely adequate. Heavy demand this fall has been brought about by the normal increase in pharmaceutical use during the fall and winter months coupled with the outbreak of Asian flu in this country. Price was unchanged from previous report. Last price action in this market was the ½c. per pound advance of late August brought about as a result of an increase in rail freight rates.

Tartrates—Acid inquiry was good. However, trade sources contacted indicated

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

that there had been little change in these markets from previous reports. Prices in effect for more than a year were unchanged. Imports of tartaric acid continued to keep up a steady pressure on domestic makers.

Vitamin A—Withdrawals for both nutritional and medical use cotinued routine. A major bulk supplier indicated that there was definitely no price change in prospect for synthetic Vitamin A. Stocks were adequate for current trade requirements. A recent report indicates that the USP committee for revision has under consideration a plan to revise the assay conversion factor for Vitamin A from 1900 to 1830. The change would go into effect January 1 and would reflect greater knowledge of the vitamin's characteristics as well as the improved quality of material currently being made available in the industry.

Vitamin B_{12}—Price for crystalline material was steady and unchanged at $215 per gram. Last change in cobalamin and cyanocobalimin products came in August of this year when reductions of approximately 15 percent were effected by major domestic producers. Stocks were adequate for current trade needs.

Botanicals

Overall activity was limited as large consumers in the pharmaceutical industry were working off inventories acquired following the record collection season during the summer and fall months. Spot buying was listless as has been the case since the beginning of the month. Replacements of ipecac root due to arrive sometime in January were sorely needed. Current prices on ipecac are largely nominal in the face of depleted stocks on all sides. Continued detentions of papain shipments place suppliers here in a precarious position. Sources indicated that there was apparently no adequate solution to the problem of reprocessing rejected material to bring it up to specifications. Mandrake root stocks were adequate to deal with demand although some reports indicated that any flurry of surge buying would serve as a strengthening factor in the market, pricewise. Lycopodium remained at the high price levels characteristic in the trade for many months. Prices have edged upward as a result of the limited quantities having been offered at primary centers.

Ipecac Root — Quotations continued largely nominal in the face of continued depletion of dealers stocks here. Earliest replacements from Puerto Rico were scheduled for sometime in January. Buying activity was at a standstill as a result of the scarcity of quality material being offered.

Mandrake Root—Supply was nicely balanced with demand according to the report of major suppliers. Price continued to range from 50c. to 60c. per pound depending on quality. Export as well as domestic demand was good.

Rhubarb Root—Indian root was listed at 30c. per pound while powder was 8c. per pound more. The market was quiet. Stocks were adequate for current requirements.

Soapbark — Dealers reported stocks were adequate for current modest requirements in the trade. Price was weaker with whole being listed at 30c. per pound while crushed and powder were 35c.

St. John's Bread—Dealers quoted prices ranging from 14c. to 16c. per pound. Trading was spotty. Buyers remained on the sidelines.

Cesium and Rubidium

—Continued from page 3

bonate, chloride, fluoride and sulfate compounds of cesium and rubidium, and at prices ranging from $13 to $27.50 per pound, as against current quotations of $100 to $400 per pound.

Cesium and rubidium are the most reactive of the alkaline metals. Cesium is highest in the eletrochemical series. Both metals decompose water.

American Potash says its production of the two chemicals will be the first quantity production in the United States. The world's supply of rubidium and cesium has amounted to only a few hundred pounds a year up until now, the company says.

Daniel S. Dinsmoor, American Potash vice-president in charge of planning and development, says that the company hopes to encourage wider use of the chemicals by making them available at lower prices.

Cesium and rubidium are used in specialized manufacturing processes such as specialty glass, in photo cells used in automatic controls, and in chemical processes, in vacuum tubes and in x-ray equipment.

Both chemicals are being studied for possible use in atomic energy applications.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS DIRECTOR: E. Colin Baldwin, vice-president and managing director of Sherwin Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., who has been elected a director of the parent organization, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Penicillinase Is Coming From SchenLabs Soon

The introduction of "Neutrapen," said to be the first specific for penicillin reactions, will be announced to the medical profession by SchenLabs Pharmaceuticals, Inc., during the week of January 6.

Widest usefulness of the new purified injectable penicillinase, perfected after three years of research on the enzyme obtained from cultures of *B. cereus*, will be in the commonly seen urticarial and serum sickness-like reactions due to penicillin, SchenLabs said. In known penicillin-sensitive and allergic patients "Neutrapen" is also being recommended for use prophylactically with drugs and vaccines, notably poliomyelitis vaccine, containing small amounts of penicillin.

Essential Oils Called

—Continued from page 5

tial oils industry. Formerly the leaves were discarded as useless.

Recently, however, a distiller took an option from a timber mill to buy and exploit the leaves for production of the oils. Progress on an experimentation level is also advancing elsewhere.

One distillery near Iswete, handling *eucalyptus numerosa*, has four large stills. It operates efficiently and could produce as much as 200-300 metric tons of oil per year. The oil produced there contains about 50 percent of phellandrene and 28 percent of ketones, calculated as pipertone.

Eighty acres of *eucalyptus smithii* (40,000 trees) have been planted near Lothair (in the eastern Transvaal). A distillery of three stills has been constructed there. Yield of oil averages 1 percent; total production could reach seven and one-half English tons per year. Near Carolina, in the same area, a further 150 acres (100,000 trees) are now being planted. A distillery of three or four stills is slated for construction next year.

50,000 Trees in Dundee

In Dundee, northern Transvaal, about 50,000 trees are being planted. Yield of oil amounts to approximately 2 percent. In a few years, production of this oil could reach 5 to 10 English tons annually.

Researchers have been also studying the oil of *leptospermum citratum* and have been experimenting to determine a yield per acre. If these experiments prove encouraging, production may be begun.

One other essential oil, *mentha arvensis*, has been under study in South Africa for some years. The plant is a difficult one to propagate but a distillery has been set up and there is hope of developing the work into a successful industry. Last year about 2,800 pounds of the oil were produced. This was the complete oil, not dementholized.

The pattern appears to be the same throughout South Africa. A few experimental stations have been set up; production to some limited degree has been begun, but nowhere has anything like the true production potential been exploited or even tapped.

Dr. Guenther, in closing his report, says that perhaps, under the right conditions, the government might be induced to subsidize at least part of the costs of production.

He adds that South Africa could use some agricultural pioneers—in the tradition of the old Boers who opened the interior of South Africa in 1830—to break ground for the essential oils industry.

These two elements, government subsidies and producers and distillers with aggressive pioneer instincts, appear to be the necessary ingredients for an essential oils industry.

Standard Oil (Indiana) Fills 3 Research Posts

Creation of three new executive divisions in Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, research department has been announced by Joseph K. Roberts, vice-president of research and development.

Mr. Roberts said that the reorganization will be effective January 3. Dr. James E. Seebold will fill the new position of director of development; Dr. Arthur P. Lien will become director of petroleum research, and Dr. Nathan Fragen will become director of chemicals research and development.

Allied Ass't to V.P. Named

Grant E. Sita, formerly assistant sales manager in the industrial chemicals department of Allied Chemical International a division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been appointed assistant to the vice-president.

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β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively nontoxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Diethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEPC). A light tan to white crystalline hygroscopic solid. Used in pharmaceutical manufacture, especially for introduction of the diethylaminopropyl radical.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anticaking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF X grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., nonflammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 2 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, N.F. X. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all N.F. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithograhy. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XV. Pure, white crystaline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Tetrabromophthalic Anhydride. $C_8Br_4O_3$. High molecular weight phthalic anhydride having a bromine content of 66%. Will undergo most of the reactions of phthalic anhydride. Pale yellow crystalline compound melting point minimum 265°C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Also Manufacturer of Rare Earth Compounds and Metals, Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigants and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
526 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. C-56-10

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—50 bbls, Casablanca
20 bgs, Casablanca
194 dms, Casablanca
ALMOND OIL CAKE—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
ALUM—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM FORMATE—53 dms, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—15 dms, American Commercial Transport, Bremen
ALUMINUM SULFATE—280 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
AMBER OIL—5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—9 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—17 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
7 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
27 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
85 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
20 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
17 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Guayaquil
37 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Callao
400 bgs, Bryant & Heffernan, Rio de Janeiro
208 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rio de Janeiro
100 bgs, Puna
ANTIMONY OXIDE—180 bls, Fleischman Burd & Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, S Shapiro, Hamburg
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs., Henry Heide, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
205 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, METALLIC—60 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
ARSENIC, WHITE—83 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
BEEF EXTRACT—160 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo
20 cs, J Thallon & Co, Brisbane
113 cs, Melbourne
BEESWAX—50 blks, Frank B Ross, Lisbon
55 blks, Koster Keunen, Lisbon
50 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Lisbon
123 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Genoa
75 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
71 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Santiago
203 pkgs, Koster Keunen, Port Sudan
17 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
36 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
47 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
63 bgs, Poons & Co, Buenos Aires
33 bgs, Tampico
97 bgs, Santiago
114 bdls, Massawa
BERGAMOT OIL—66 hf cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—40 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremerhaven
CADMIUM—13 cs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CAMPHOR—35 cs Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
939 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Marmoreck & Son, Rotterdam
475 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—454 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
222 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
133 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
111 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
22 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
190 bgs, River Plate Corp, Natal
4 kgs, Liverpool
CASEIN—1,880 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
293 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
216 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bergen
4,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, C A Sayous, Buenos Aires
3,350 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gydnia
560 bgs, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—112 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
200 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mangalore
CASSIA—583 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
1,587 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,667 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
29,168 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,404 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Buenos Aires
999 bgs, Salvador
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Santos
250 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
300 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
CELERY SEED—35 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—44 cs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,956 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—1,150 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—590 dms, International Seiling Corp, Marseille
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Kong Kong
20 dms, George Uhe Co, Hong Kong
65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
20 dms, P H Petry, Hong Kong
25 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hong Kong
87 dms, Hong Kong
CLOVE—50 bgs, Dar es Salaam
COBALT CHLORIDE—10 dms, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—940 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
685 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
349 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—418 bgs, American Overocean Corp, Kingston
900 bgs, Colombo
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
116 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reyjavik
91 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reyjavik
135 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
CONDURANGO BARK—22 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Paita
COPAIBA BALSAM—13 dms, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
COPAL GUM—420 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
84 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—375 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Haifa
CORN STARCH—200 bgs, Antwerp
672 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Union Inland Freight, Hong Kong
CRESYLIC ACID—388 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
26 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—1,600 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
500 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
16 bgs, P H Petry, Khorramshahr
909 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
273 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUPROUS OXIDE—60 dms, Hamburg
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE—16 dms, London
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
20 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
DEXTRIN—2,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
190 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Beacon Freight Co, Rotterdam
1,146 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTROSE—18 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—840 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
2,040 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EPHEDRINE SULFATE—1 cs, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon
5 dms, Perry Bros, Lisbon
28 dms, J Berlage, Sydney
22 dms, Seville
FENNEL SEED—115 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
118 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
96 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—209,530 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
236,641 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
58,230 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,280 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
122,713 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
118,404 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
166,151 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
67,246 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
447,945 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
183,326 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
79,576 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
106,874 bbls, Consolidated Edison Co, Puerto La Cruz
97,549 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GARLIC POWDER—50 cs, Malaga
GELATIN—720 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
50 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
100 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
GENTIAN ROOT—60 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Rijeka
100 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
12 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
GINGER—265 bgs, Freetown
GINGER ROOT—172 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
GLUE—216 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
190 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
GLUE, BONE—40 bgs, B Young & Co, Hamburg
GLUE, HIDE—20 bgs, B Young & Co, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—118 bls, Nenis & O'Connel, Casablanca
295 bls, John Gorvers Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—280 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Tandjong Priok
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hamburg
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
1,350 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
300 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
300 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GUAR GUM—3,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
100 bgs, General Mills, Karachi
GYPSUM—100 dms, Ore & Chemical Corp, Liverpool
HOOFMEAL—393 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
HORNMEAL—1,667 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
HOSTALEN—908 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Hamburg
IRON BLUE—34 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—312 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
123 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
34 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
KOLANUTS—100 bgs, Kingston
498 bgs, Lagos
LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—225 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
20 dms, R J Saunders, Hamburg
20 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
LAVENDER—1 cs, Yardley & Co, London
LEMON OIL—14 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
14 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
4 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Vera Cruz
9 hf cs, Messina
LIME OIL—7 dms, Grace National Bank, Tampico
6 dms, National City Bank, Tampico
1 dm, Polak & Schwartz, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—368 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—617 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—29 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Tarragona
273 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
672 bgs, Hanover Bank, Lisbon
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—18 cs, Antwerp
MANDARIN OIL—3 hf cs, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
MARJORAM LEAVES—22 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
MENTHOL—20 cs, J Manheimer, Kobe
36 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
300 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
MERCURY—1,108 flks, Cadiz
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
66 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—12 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—244 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
600 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,000 bgs, First National Chicago, Bombay
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—220 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—2,952 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
7,992 bgs, W J Byrnes & Co, Gdynia
b-NAPHTHOL—455 bgs, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NIGER SEED—116 bgs, Hinton & Co, Massawa
323 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—28 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
257 bgs, Rotterdam
28 bls, Rotterdam
OAKMOSS—14 bls, Polaks Frutal Works, Rijeka
OITICICA OIL—103 dms, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—25 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—195 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
337 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
277 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, First National Chicago, Seville
100 dms, J H Schroder, Casablanca
67 dms, Samos Import Corp, Tarragona
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
52 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
104 dms, National Bank of Detroit, Tarragona
259 dms, J H Schroder, Tarragona
25 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Tarragona
99 dms, Bank of America, Seville
147 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
49 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
49 dms, Provincial Bank of Canada, Seville
103 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
244 dms, Canadian National Bank, Seville
OPOPANAX GUM—40 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Aden
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
15 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Salvador
PALM OIL—207 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
4 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
198 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
100 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—198 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
200 tons, J H Redding, Matadi
598 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—95 chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
66 hf chts, Meer Corp, Colombo
23 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Dar es Salaam
215 hf chts, Colombo
80 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Alicante
200 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
50 bgs, H Rothhchild, Alicante
100 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
200 bgs, W L Willner, Alicante
300 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
600 bgs, Ilia Bezoif, Istanbul
500 bgs, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
400 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, National City Bank, Massawaw
131 bgs, Chemical Bank, London
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
300 bgs, Mombasa
80 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
50 bgs, Kingston
95 bgs, Tampico
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Antwerp
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—133,921 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
121,286 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,239 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
233,955 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
140,054 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
224,386 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
PHENYL ISOGAMMA ACID—11 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
a-PICOLINE—11 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—120 bgs, Karr Ellis, Havre
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—169 dms, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE — 100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—306 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
388 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Matadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,177 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2,565 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,029 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,710 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,519 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
511 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUININE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
5 cs, Hamburg
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—534 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
RICE POWDER—10 cs, Sam Kong Trading Co, Hong Kong
ROSE OIL—2 cs, Yardley & Co, London
ROSEMARY LEAVES—192 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
193 bls, Lisbon
ROSEMARY OIL—14 dms, Seville
RUTILE SAND—5,360 bgs, National Distillers & Chemical Corp, Sydney
1,500 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
1,200 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
RUTIN—12 bgs, K B Rosen & Co, Sydney
19 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Rijeka
300 bls, Split
SAGE OIL—6 dms, P H Petry, London
ST JOHNS BREAD—12 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SANDRAC GUM—2 bgs, Wm H Scheel, London
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—6 bls, Kingston
SAVORY LEAVES—50 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
100 bls, Split
SEEDLAC—50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—50 cs, Tokyo Food Products Co, Nagoya
SESAME SEED, HULLED—155 bgs, T F Riddle & Co, Beirut
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Corinto
50 bgs, P H Petry, Corinto
300 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
400 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, San Juan del Sur
110 bgs, J B Downing, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—350 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
25 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, London
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM ALUMINATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—796 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CASEINATE—340 bgs, Kadison Schoemaker Lab, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—880 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—331 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—300 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
103 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—100 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERM OIL—283 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Paita
283 tons, Pisco
STARCH—400 bgs, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
SULFATHIAZOLE—15 cs, Leslie International, Copenhagen
SUMAC EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,667 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
TANNING EXTRACT—64 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
35 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
7 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
TARA POWDER—194 bgs, Meer Corp, Callao
TARTARIC ACID—100 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THIOUREA—240 bgs, Bzura Inc, Kobe
TRAGACANTH GUM—161 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—9 dms, Ayerst Lab, Liverpool
UMBER—199 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
UREA, SYNTHETIC—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA BEARDS—872 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
VITAMIN B_1—120 dms, Byco Ltd, Kobe
VITAMIN C—20 dms, Byco Ltd, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—1,050 bls, John Holt & Co, Mossel Bay
1,099 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—543 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
WAX, SYNTHETIC—66 bgs, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
2,200 bgs, Moore & Munger, Durban
WHEAT STARCH—10 cs, Sam Kong Trading Co, Honk Kong
WHITING—1,960 bgs, Antwerp

WOOL GREASE—52 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
105 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
125 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
ZIRCON SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY REGULUS—150 cs, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—55 dms, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vandervries Trading Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
DEXTRIN—262 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—457 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
MAGNESITE—500 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—346,131 gals, International Fertilizer & Feed Co, Guayaquil
PEPPER, BLACK—10 bls, Overseas Shipping Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—21,195 tons, Texaco Oil Co, Point a Pierre
41,711 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
232,758 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Vandevries Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—650 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—24 bgs, H B Fuller, Penang
WHITING—2,240 bgs, Antwerp

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ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—224 tons, Paper Makers Co, Avonmouth
1,590 bgs, Avonmouth
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
FUEL OIL—102,655 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,583 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—174,851 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
413,952 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
237,522 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
129,496 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
113,058 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
15,666 tons, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
132,457 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
124,926 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
197,496 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—600 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,000 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
TARTARIC ACID—455 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

San Francisco

ANTIMONY—20 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Middlesbrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—12,350 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
2,656 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—315 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,500 bgs, Bank of California, Amsterdam
2,000 bgs, Daniel Hicks, Antwerp
CASEIN—150 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
500 tons, Masbate
CORN STARCH—560 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Mombasa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,360 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, Sanmarcos
LAUREL LEAVES—144 bls, Trieste
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NUTMEG—11 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, F Staghellini & Sons, Genoa
76 dms, Barcelona
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—271,122 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Copenhagen
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—50 bgs, Gothenburg
SESAME SEED—400 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
300 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
SODIUM NITRATE—2,300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
1,637 tons, Tocopilla
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—11 dms, London
TUNG OIL—774 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira
UREA—2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WATTLE EXTRACT—50 bgs, Gothenburg

Obituaries

James H. Critchett

James H. Critchett, a retired vice-president of several divisions of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, died December 17 in Orleans, Mass. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Critchett joined Union Carbide in 1914 and became a vice-president of Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide, in 1939. In 1944 he was named vice-president of several other divisions, positions he held until his retirement in 1947.

James Cloyd Downs

James Cloyd Downs, discoverer of the electrolytic cell process which made possible the manufacture of artificial rubber, died December 18 in Eugene, Ore. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Downs discovered the process—a means of producing metallic sodium in the manufacture of compounds—early in his career while working in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Later in his life he served as a consultant to a number of chemical firms.

William O. Henley

William O. Henley, former treasurer of American Aniline Products, New York, died December 15 in Millbrook, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

Prior to joining American Aniline, from which he retired last year, Mr. Henley was associated with Federal Dyestuff Corporation, Noil Color & Chemical Corporation and Celanese Corporation of America. Before his promotion to treasurer, he was controller of American Aniline.

Harvey A. K. Whitney

Harvey A. K. Whitney, hospital pharmacist and founder of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, died December 15 in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was sixty-three years old.

Alvah E. Davison, retired president and general manager of Bon Ami Company, New York, died December 13 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Davison joined Bon Ami as vice-president and general manager in 1935. He became president and general manager in 1940 and served in that capacity until his retirement two years ago.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Market movement slackened considerably last week as buyers and dealers cut purchases to the bone in anticipation of inventory-taking. Some basic developments were reflected, however, in the tightening of citrus oils on the heels of frost damage in Florida while sandalwood and cedarleaf oils eased somewhat further, both in phases of relatively lengthy easing movements. In the seeds and spices market cassias continued to be marked by strong advances as the situation in Indonesia remained uncertain. Until some definition of direction is forthcoming from the Indonesian source market, there is little hope that this market will soften. In the aromatic chemicals line, little was to be discerned as to price shift. A number of items continued strong while others, including anethol, remained in rather easy positions.

The situation in Indonesia continued to plague importers and other people here with interests in that country. The problem is, of course, that most of the pepper interest and nearly all of the cassia interest in Indonesia are in the hands of the Dutch. With the present situation there — government nationalization of some Dutch interests and the ejection of many nationals — the question is just what will happen to the essential oil producing elements there. There appears to be little reason to doubt that eventually they will fall into Indonesian hands, though the presence there of Dutch with known-how in the growth and exploitation of seeds and spices and essential oils may deter this trend somewhat. However, the general picture appears to point toward Indonesian possession. In this light, the question is just how will the industry be handled? What will the production picture be? How stable? None of these questions can be answered today and as a result, material here from Indonesia has been kept in strong hands in anticipation of some answers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lime oil, Mexican, 15c. per lb.
West Indian, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, Vera AA, 4c. per lb.
Batavia "A," 3c. per lb.
"B," 2½c. per lb.
"C," 2½c. per lb.
Korintji "A," 4c. per lb.
"B," 3c. per lb.
"C," 3c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 10c. per lb.
East Indian, No. 2 siftings, 10c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 8c. per lb.
East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Reconditioned, 5c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Rosemary, Yugoslav, 2c. per lb.
Portuguese, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Clove leaf oil, 3c. per lb.
Sage oil, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
145.92	145.92	145.57	141.56

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Clove Leaf—A minor easing movement was noted in this market last week by dealers here on spot. The current price level is a range of 87c. to 90c. per pound or 3c. per pound less than had been previously quoted.

Lime—This material appeared stronger on nearly all fronts, sources here on spot reported last week. In this respect it stood virtually alone in the marketplace last week. Currently prices for both West Indian and Mexican distilled lime oil is selling for about $6.25 per pound or 15c. per pound more for each than had been previously quoted on spot. The movement was attributed to hightening demand, it was noted, despite the fact that some of the other citrus oils appeared at present to be passing through their seasonal hiatus. No variation in the present lime trend is anticipated. This oil has always been considered the leader in the citrus oil markets.

Palmarosa — Further rumblings were noted in this market last week with some dealers shading the price down to $5 per pound. Though this price may soon be reached by more dealers, at present the general reported asking price appears to be closer to $5.50 per pound.

Peppermint—No noticeably change has been observed in either this or the spearmint oil market, dealers here reported last week. Both oils appear relatively soft on spot, though the top heavy reserves of material appear to have been shaved down somewhat. The source of the present development, of course, was the heavy production this past season and also the sizable supplies place on the market the year previous. In both instances, production surpassed previous records. However, most sources agree that demand has been rising domestically and the stocks, though very large, offer no real problem to the market. However, while they remain sizable and available, there is little chance that the price level will even off and find true stability.

Sage—Dalmation quality sage oil was softened somewhat in spot position last week, dealers here reported. The movement was prompted by easing demand, it was said. Currently the price of the oil is a range of $3.75 to $4 per pound or 25c. per pound less than had been previously quoted.

Sandalwood—This material softened once again on spot last week, sources here reported. The movement was part of a continuing cycle of declining and leveling-off price schedules. The present decline was a 25c. per pound shift to a range of $11.75 to $12 per pound. The market for sandalwood oil, with some slight variations, has followed its present pattern for better than a year and no immediate changes are anticipated.

Aromatic Chemicals

Little movement was noted in this market last week as buyers and dealers beginning inventory-taking cut buying to a minimum. A number of recently softened items such as anethol, citronellol, citronellyl, geraniol, geranyl acetate and the ionones, appeared to be moving slightly better than had been previously reported. However, none of them appear to be showing any sort of real strength.

Anethol—This material seemed to show little variation in the soft position it has held on spot for some time, dealers here reported last week. Supply is plentiful and though quantities of the material move, the demand picture remains far removed from that of supply.

Seeds and Spices

Developments in Indonesia during last week, according to one source, pointed to the complete nationalization of the Dutch banks, plantations, business houses, and steamship companies operating in Indonesia. As a result, it is impossible to tell, at the moment, whether shipment contracts, made during the last month or two, will be executed.

Cassia—This material continued moving upward and gaining in strength last week, sources here reported. The movement has been prompted and is expected to expand further, as the result of developments in the Indonesian source market. With the uncertainty that continues to enshroud the position of Dutch producers, coupled with the unknown factor that is the intentions of the government in Indonesia, dealers here feel the need to nurse their present supplies until the picture c'ears somewhat. Also, there is present in the market picture, the

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Black Pepper, 2 lots, 207 bags.
Caraway, 4 lots, 600 bags.
Cassia, 31 lots, 5,092 bales.
Chillies, 3 lots, 411 bags.
Cloves, 2 lots, 102 bags.
Coriander Seed, 300 bags.
Dill Seed, 79 bags.
Fenugreek Seed, 313 bags.
Fennel Seed, 3 lots, 333 bags.
Ginger, 2 lots, 325 bags.
Gum Karaya, 2 lots, 614 bags.
Mace, 3 lots, 82 bags.
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fact that spot prices had been close to replacement levels during the last six months. Prices last week, as the result of developments at source, were hiked upward, with "A" quality Padang Vera moving up to 28c. per pound (a 4c. per pound climb), "B" quality moving up 3½c. to a 25½c. per pound spot position and "C" quality Padang Vera cassia advancing 2½c. per pound to a 23½c. level. Korintji quality was hiked 4c. per pound in the "A" quality material; 3c. per pound in the "B" quality and "C" quality was advanced 3c. per pound also.

Nutmeg — The prevailing condition of this market continued to dog the heels of the price situation and schedules were hiked across the board last week, dealers here reported. The situation has from the start been one of short supply harnessed in tandem to a healthy demand situation. This has resulted in constantly good quoi levels. However, the tendency has been to hike prices to stratospheres into which buyers are unwilling to climb and as a result, frequent vacilations have occurred, i.e., prices have been softened in order to re-invite buyers back into the market after they have been driven out by the steep price schedules, and then steady advances have taken place as buying has risen. The present price schedule shows advances in both the East and West Indian nutmeg quotes. West Indian spot moved up 8c. per pound to a $2.05 level; East Indian whole was priced at $2.05 also or 5c. per pound more than was previously asked, while East Indian reconditioned material was selling for $2 per pound or 5c. per pound more than had been previously asked.

Pepper—As local demand continued moderate, one dealer here last week said, changes in price were restricted to fractions. Arrivals were light as was expected, but the trade as a whole seemed reluctant to extend coverage in spite of developments in Indonesia. India's levels advanced to a point where they are practically 1c. a pound over Lampong. Reports indicate that the crop is late which tends to confirm early forecasts of a smaller crop. The firmness of the Indian market, without any sizable support from New York, supports this belief.

The small stocks of white pepper available for delivery, one source here claimed last week, was very firmly held. By comparison, arrival positions during the first part of next year are attractively priced. Shipment levels held most of their recent advances.

Vanilla Beans—This material continued its slow but steady climb on spot last week, dealers here reported. Currently the material is selling at the following levels: Bourbon quality vanilla beans, $8.50 per pound or 15c. per pound more than had been previously quoted; $9 per pound for Mexican beans or 25c. per pound more than the previous price; Mexican cut beans, $8.50 per pound, also a 25c. per pound advance. The sources here on spot attribute the strength to the firmness of the material's statistical position. Over half of the newcrop in Madagascar, it was noted, has been sold, and the coming crop in Mexico is estimated at 75 to 100 tons in contrast to 150 tons last year.

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Chemical Buyers Report

Next Week

See Pages 32-33

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Coatings Materials

With price action confined to the minimum last week, that is to say no changes, trade sources were reviewing events of the past month and studying the January 1 picture. Following the ½ cent decline of three weeks ago, the lead oxide market has remained steady and normal. Observers note, however, that lead is in a sensitive position because of lower prices abroad and heavy imports here.

A recent surprising development in prime pigments was that 2½ cents per pound cut in antimony oxide. Price levels became 24½ cents per pound for carlots and 26 cents per pound for smaller shipments. Informed sources found the explanation of this move in market conditions rather than production economies.

The 1½ cent per pound advance in diethyl and dimethyl phthalate lately became industrywide. Diethyl now sells at uniform prices of 31½ cents per pound in carlots, 32½ cents in less than carlots and 29c. for tankcars. Dimethyl quotations were increased to 32 cents in carlots; 33 cents, less than carlots and 29 cents, tankcars.

The first of the year will be heralded by a chorus of price advances in dry colors. These have been common knowledge in the trade for a while now, but if need be, they can be reviewed in the box appearing in this column. The box is a bit shorter than it was a year ago and, also, most of the changes are smaller, percentagewise. Of particular interest is the fact that chrome colors and iron blues, both heavy-volume materials, will not join this year's upward migration.

January 1 Price Advances

Alkali blue powder, 6c. per lb.
Alkali blue toner, 8c. per lb.
Benzidine yellow, lightfast, 15c. per lb.
AAOT, 10c. per lb.
AAA, 10c. per lb.
Brilliant green thioflavin toner, 10c. per lb.
Dinitroaniline toner, orange, 6c. per lb.
Eosin toner, red, 10c. per lb.
Hansa yellow, 10G, 10c. per lb.
Lithol red toner, barium, 5c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, resinated, 7c. per lb.
Para toner, red, 6c. per lb.
Chlorinated, 6c. per lb.
Peacock blue lake, fugitive, 10c. per lb.
Pigment green B, 10c. per lb.
Red Lake toner, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine red, molybdated, 20c. per lb.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
101.29	100.29	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—As reported in a Department of Commerce release, shipments of aluminum atomized and grained powder declined seasonally in October to 583,000 pounds after reaching 743,000 pounds the previous month. The figure for October a year ago came to 551,000 pounds. Flaked powder shipments remained about even at 382,000 pounds as against a September total of 373,000. Paste shipments declined substantially—1,139,000 pounds in October, 1,686,000 pounds in September. Declining shipments in October were the result of color weather, which just about wipes out roofing activity in all areas except the South and Southwest.

Antimony Oxide—This material was recently cut 2½c. per pound in reflection of changed market conditions. Effective Friday, December 6, carlots became 24½c. per pound and less than carlots 26c. per pound. Sales have been slow this season because of the general downturn in economic activity and the particular problems that prevail in the antimony oxide market.

Lead Pigments—Quotations continue steady at the lower levels posted three weeks ago. This cut amounted to ½c. per pound and was brought about by a decline in lead metal quotations. Carload listings of red lead range 15¼c. per pound for 95 percent, 15.45 percent for 97 percent and 15.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral are tabbed, respectively at 14¾c. per pound and 17.60c.

The lead market remains in an uncertain position because of heavy imports of foreign material and recurrent talk in high circles of the pros and cons of levying a duty on lead and zinc imports. Local sources argue that the government is responsible for the currently high level of domestic production because of its now-curtailed stockpiling and bartering programs. These sources feel that the government has left the domestic industry on an arid promontory.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—The 1½c. advance in quotations of diethyl and dimethyl phthalate has become industrywide. Diethyl is now selling at uniform prices of 31½c. per pound for carlots, 32½c. for less than carlots and 29c. for tankcars. Dimethyl prices were increased to 32c .in carlots; 33c., less than carlots and 29½c. tankcars. The hikes resulted from accumulated cost increases.

Other phthalates remain steady and unchanged. The dioctyl market is reportedly in better shape than a year ago. Observers have noted that while price-shading continues, the great volume of material has been moving at the quotation set about 10 months ago.

Synthetic Resins

Butidienne-Styrene Latex—Because of production economies and broadening markets, producers have been able to introduce fractionally lower quotations for this line of latices. Demand for use in interior flat finishes continues active. Supply is sufficient to meet all contingencies and vicissitudes.

Polyvinyl Acetate—Price trend is reportedly upward owing to higher costs of raw materials and labor. PVA is moving in good volume to its standard outlets and is certain to get a big boost as paint makers follow the lead of one producer who is about to market a line of water-based interior glosses, using PVA as the basic vehicle.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins—Demand is good, supply adequate.

Fillers and Inerts

Asphalt—Shipments of asphalt roofing in October amounted to 6,090,332 square feet, as against 5,466,875 square feet the month before. Sidings totaled 133,350 square feet as compared with a previous total of 114,726 square feet.

The October figure for roofings was 11 percent higher than the figure for the prior month and 2 percent above the level of a year earlier. Sidings in October increased 16 percent over the previous month, but lagged 8 percent behind the total reported for October, 1956.

Mica—Trade sources report that total shipments of this material have held at a normal level during the past three months. The downturn in the economy has affected the market only to the extent that buying is now more on a hand-to-mouth basis than previously. Supply of all grades suffices for consuming requirements.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Local dealers are encountering a seasonally moderate market with most of the activity confined to prompt requirements. As yet, the trouble in Indonesia has failed to disturb supply levels, since most copal materials come from the outlying islands where the natives can ignore developments in Jakarta.

Dammar Gum—Here, too, demand is largely confined to prompt needs. For this reason, dealers keep a heavy supply of materials on hand in order to keep up with the vagaries of a kaleidoscopically shifting spot market.

Shellac — Orange grades are amply available at 39c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for

superfine. Coatings makers have been taking seasonal amounts.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Demand has been comparatively light, and with the flush season current in the Argentine, offerings are fully adequate. For immediate delivery, 30 mesh Argentine casein continues quoted at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, minimum one carlot. Material for shipment in late December or early next year is fractionally lower in price.

Australian material is running at about the same price level as Argentine, while New Zealand is unchanged at a long-standing level of 24½c. to 25c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 13	Mon. Dec. 16	Tues. Dec. 17	Wed. Dec. 18	Thurs. Dec. 19
Drums—					
F	...	$7.56	...	...	...
I	...	7.56	...	...	...
K	$7.50	7.56	...	...	...
M	7.50	...	...	...	...
N	7.55	7.61	...	...	...
WG	...	...	...	...	$7.96
WW	8.16	...	...	...	8.15
Bags—					
G	7.25[1]	...	...	...	...
K	...	...	$7.40	...	...
M	...	...	7.40	...	7.43
WG	...	...	7.85	...	...
WW	...	...	8.00	$8.27	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 13)—M or better, $7.00; K or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA

551* 160* 160* 320* 782*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	.525	...
Sales	...	...	...	6,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 82c.; l.c.l., 66c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Or better.

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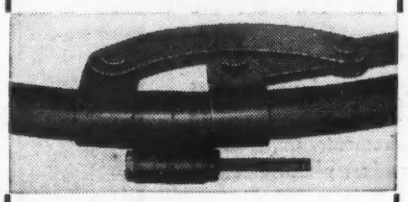

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Petroleum Derivatives

None of last summer's business optimism was in evidence last week. A reliable trade source said that business volume in aromatics and aliphatics just isn't there. And while end of the year business is generally slow, demand in November and so far in December has fallen below par compared with previous years. Market conditions were somewhat better on the west coast than in the east, he added. With producers pressed by long supplies of crude oil as well as petroleum products, it is entirely possible, informed trade members remarked, that a cut in oil drillings will follow.

Producers have not attempted to make new postings on aromatics materials since August. For the time being, they are content to let the situation ride. But in the attempt to reduce inventories, observers reported, they are not adverse to meeting competitive prices.

A remedy for the current oversupply situation was offered by the president of a major oil company last week. He recommended that the industry during the first four months of 1958 restrict refinery runs to an average of 7,850,000 barrels daily, 3.5 percent below the year ago level. He reasoned that demand would be 350,000 barrels a day lower in the January-April period in 1958 than this year when the Suez Crisis provided an impetus to production for export.

The Bureau of Mines reports that production of crude petroleum for the month of September averaged 6,887,000 barrels daily, an increase of 101,000 barrels daily compared with August. Daily average production increased 65,000 barrels in Texas and 39,000 barrels in Illinois during the month.

Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 280,469,000 barrels on September 30 compared with 283,388,000 barrels on August 31. Stocks of refined products totaled 594,254,000 the last day of September, an increase of 25,791,000 barrels during the month. According to the Mines bureau, these stocks were 42.7 million barrels higher than on September 30, 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices see Page 9

Last August, both coaltar and petroleum people hacked away at prices in successive stages and since that time rumors have frequently been heard about further declines. No action on prices is expected at present, however. Producers, it's said, are content to let posted prices stand and meet competition where necessary.

Xylene—The forecasters predict a large and diversified market for xylene along about 1965. What business will be like next year is less certain. Trade sources said the industry would still be faced with excess xylene gallonage early in the year. And later on, demand would fluctuate with business in general. No one was making any optimistic predictions, and understandably so. Prices posted to the books some time ago were still intact last week. It was said that new listings were unlikely for some time.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Normally, the month of December sets no sales records. What gains are made in the first two weeks of the month are generally offset by the poor showing in the latter half. But this year, a trade source remarked, business volume probably will be off more in December than in previous years. This is understandable since the current trend in the aromatics as well as other businesses is to order material for short term requirements only.

Despite the reduction in imports, the cut-back in production, and the increasing amounts of benzene being absorbed by export shipments, oversupply still has a firm grip on the market, it was said, and as things stand now, this condition will probably prevail in the early months of 1958.

While producers have made no changes in posted prices, informed members of the trade mentioned that the highly competitive market has made it necessary to meet prices all over the lot.

Toluene—Market observers came across nothing new or significant last week. As far as they were concerned, market climate had not changed appreciably in recent months. Buying interest was calm and, reportedly, below par for the season. A trade source said that the ready availability of material had given the purchasing agent the upper hand and, consequently, he was placing orders on a need-to-have basis. And, apparently, he didn't need large quantities.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 7 totaled 279,751,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines Compared with the total of 279,725,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 26,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,061,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,087,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Liquefied petroleum gas production which reached 279,472,000 gallons during the first half of November, climbed to 293,576,000 gallons in the period November 16-30, the American Petroleum Institute reported. The same period in 1956, output amounted to 284,593,000 gallons. At November's end, inventories stood at 802,315,000 gallons as opposed to 849,497,000 of November 15, and 661,507,000 gallons of November 30 last year.

The API reported liquefied refinery gas production, November 16-30, amounted to 97,913,000 gallons. Output for the two weeks previous was 88,300,000 and for the same period in 1956, 101,694,000. Inventories of LR-gas totaled 77,469,000 gallons on November 30, an increase in stocks of approximately 3 million gallons compared with November 15. Last day of the month last year, inventories amounted to 48,455,000 gallons.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—This material retains its enviable position in the petroleum derivatives market. Since early fall demand has been steady—especially from food packaging outlets—and producers said they anticipated no decline in business volume in the weeks ahead. Trade sources described supplies as adequate.

In tankcars, coating grades are quoted at a range of 10c.-11c. per lb., while the laminating grades bring an additional cent.

Paraffin—Sources said one of the biggest items at present is dairy wax used in coating milk cartons but that demand from other outlets was steady. Supplies in all cases were said to be sufficient to fill all orders. No price changes are expected the first of the year.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended December 6, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and no change in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,850,000 barrels, an increase of 21,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,807,000 barrels were the same as in the preceding week, and 58,000 barrels below the week ended December 7, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 986,000 barrels daily, compared with 997,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending December 6, crude oil production averaged 6,836,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,778,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,016,000 barrels daily.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats was slow, which is usual at this season. Spotty demand was confined to prompt delivery. Edible oils were unsettled and light trading took place in corn, cottonseed and soybean oils at slightly lower levels. Reaction in coconut oil and copra weakened quotations due chiefly to slackened interest from European buyers. Crude coconut oil was off fractionally and copra dropped $5 per ton. Olive oil was quiet, but steady on spot and for shipment. Peanut oil was easier and off fractionally.

Tallow and greases continued unsettled. Light sales were noted at slightly lower levels for all grades. Soapers were purchasers of moderate quantities at the decline. Export interest continued quiet. Cash lard was inactive and remained entirely nominal. Oleo oil was unsettled and lower.

Linseed oil remained steady, reflecting the bullish government flaxseed report, which denoted a reduction of about 45 percent below the crop last year. Trading was active in linseed oil the week previous when consumers placed for contracts for requirements up to next August. Weakness continued to prevail in Brazilian castor oil and moderate business was reported at a fractional decline. Castor beans were unchanged and steady. Tung and oiticica oils were inactive, but were maintained at former levels. Palm oil on spot was advanced fractionally due to the higher cost of replacements from abroad.

Interest in vegetable waxes for early next year delivery was moderate, but actual trading continued restricted to actual needs. Carnauba wax remained steady, especially fatty grades, while yellow was unsteady and shadable for good sized lots. Candelilla was quiet and unchanged. Crude beeswax was inactive but closely held for replacement.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton
Lard, cash, 1/10c. per lb.
Palm oil, drums, ½c. per lb.
tankcars, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1956
101.87	101.38	105.60	120.72

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Fair volume of business in No. 1 Brazilian was reported at a lower level. Sales took place at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oils was quiet and unchanged. Castor beans were steadier and ranged from $105 to $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	5,032,500	1,700,000
Previous week	762,300	2,938,000
Corresponding week, 1956	635,400	3,154,000
Total this year	33,490,500	105,998,000
Corresponding period, 1956	44,316,750	76,871,000

Coconut—An easier tone prevailed and crude was slightly lower. Tankcars were quotd at 13⅝c. pr pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Market also was easier at New York, with nearby offered at 14½c.

Corn—Crude was lower with trading at 15c. per pound, tankcars, mills, prompt shipment. Refined was easier and available at 18.73c., tankcars. New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures market was irregular and lower last week. Prices were easy and scored slight losses for all positions. Trading was moderate and reflected the pre-holiday season. Sentiment was more mixed. Market was supported on a scale downward by trade interests. Export business was fairly active. Israel bought 1,000 metric tons of bleachable summer yellow cotton oil for January shipment. Sales also were reported of 2,000 tons to northern Europe for February-March shipment. Consuming business was light and confined to prompt delivery. Refined salad was lower and quoted at 18c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was unsteady and lower. Trading was limited. Early sales were reported at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley with bids reduced ¼c. at the close. Light sales took place at 14c., Waco, with offers at 13⅝c., Lubbock.

Export declarations for the week ending were: Crude, none; refined, 3,156,450 pounds and further processed, 373,405 pounds.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 20, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	519	16.69	16.37	16.56S
May	418	16.45	16.09	16.39S
July	154	16.21	15.93	16.21S
Sept.	43	15.18	14.95	15.18@15.30

Total sales and switches, 1,134 contracts.

Linseed—Conditions in this market remained steady at the recent advance of 3/10c. per pound. Trading was quiet, following the heavy tonnage booked the week previous covering many consumers up to next August. Raw oil was maintained at 15.1c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-March; 15.3c., April-June and 15½c., July-August.

Flaxseed—Final estimate of the flaxseed crop was indicated at 25,754,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, against 48,009,000 bushels last year and 10-year (1946-55) average of 38,627,000 bushels. Acres harvested totaled 4,864,000 against 5,548,000 in 1956 and 10-year average of 4,309,000. Yield per acre was placed at 5.3 bushels, compared with 8.7 last year and 10-year average of 9 bushels.

Minneapolis. — Crushers maintained unchanged bids on cash flaxseed, though undertone was weakened by 5½c. drop in Minneapolis futures. In the government report released December 17 additional reduction of 1,246,000 bushels of flaxseed was indicated.

Final total was placed at 25,754,000 bushels. Reduction was about in line with trade expectations and had been previously discounted as a market factor. Crushers were able to obtain sizeable quantities ahead of decline to present level, $3.43, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, and offerings slowed to a trickle.

Only 1.8 million bushels of flaxseed were reported under loan November 15, compared with 11.8 million a year ago, due, of course, to the fact that this year's prices are well above loan.

Trades in the spot market totaled 9 cars, while to-arrive bookings, consisting mostly of late-reported transactions at $3.47, totaled 69 cars and 38,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 218 cars, compared with 263 a year ago. Shipments were 29 cars, against 50 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	381,500	473,400	50,750
Since Sept. 1	9,888,250	12,786,400	862,000

Olive—While trading was limited, the market remained steady. Offers for shipment from Spain were still nil. Greek oil was steadier ranging from $62 to $63 per 100 kilos used drums, c. and f. New York. Tunisian was unchanged at $65.50, same basis. Greek oil on spot was quoted at $2.70 to $2.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Spanish from $2.90 to $3, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Increased cost of replacements strengthened the local market. Drums were lifted ½c. per pound and tankcars, ¼c. Trading was slow. Drums ranged from 15¾c. to 16¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12.85c., tankcars.

Peanut—This market was easy and lower. Crude was available at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was reduced to 20½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Peanut 1957 crop was estimated at

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

1,504,850,000 pounds by the Department of Agriculture against 1,607,210,000 in 1956 and 10-year (1946-55) average of 1,760,097,000 pounds. Acreage harvested totaled 1,554,000 compared with 1,385,000 last year and 10-year average of 2,238,000. Yield per acre was placed at 968 pounds against 1,160 last year and 10-year average of 818 pounds.

Soybean—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was irregular and slightly lower. Crude was sold at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, December and January delivery with bids ⅛c. less at the close. Refined salad was lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 20, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per Pound—		
Dec.	1	11.30	11.30	Exp.
Mar.	6	11.48	11.40	11.51@11.60
May	9	11.47	11.40	11.51@11.60
July	2	11.30	11.30	11.40@11.50

Total sales, 18 contracts.

Export declarations for the week ending December 13 were reported as follows: Crude, none; refined, 513,860 pounds and further processed, 181,600 pounds.

Final 1957 estimate of the soybeans crop was placed at 479,841,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture. This compared with 449,446,000 bushels last year and 10-year (1946-55) average of 271,689,000 bushels. Acres harvested totaled 20,738,000 against 20,642,000 in 1956 and 10-year average of 13,486,000. Yield per acre was indicated at 23.1 bushels against 21.8 last year and 10-year average of 20.2 bushels.

Tung—Market was quiet and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 23¼c. per pound, New York, December and 23c., January. Drums were maintained at 24¾c. to 25¼c., spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—The market was quiet and easier. Stocks on spot ranged from 89c. to 94c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Reduced European interest unsettled the market. Shipments were easy and lower. Prompt shipment was quoted at $175 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, with bids $5 less.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was light and transacted at slightly lower levels. Yellow grease was sold at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with sellers asking ⅛c. higher for low acid. Choice white was easier and ranged from 8⅜c. to 8½c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Market closed steadier and cash lard was raised to 10.95c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Export lard declarations totaled 17,244,830 pounds for the week ending December 13.

Pig report for 1958 indicated spring pigs saved at 56,000,000 against 52,591,000 last year. Both spring and fall pigs saved totaled 89,685,000 against 89,572,000 a year ago.

Oleo Oil—Business was slow. Extra was lower ranging from 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was scarce and nominal around 15¼c. to 15½c. drums, as to seller and quantity.

Tallow—Market was easier and slightly lower. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was nominal at 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c. to 8c. and No. 1, 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis. Export business was inactive. Guaranteed fancy was lower with sales slightly under 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Most oil mills were sold ahead and not pressing for business at the present time. Prices continue firm although buying interest was only fair. Meal 41 percent was higher at $57 per ton, sacked. Memphis, $58 Alabama, $60 Georgia and South Carolina for immediate through January.

Linseed Meal—Demand for prompt meal tapered off.

Minneapolis.—Demand for prompt linseed meal was slower, but there was modest increase in forward interest though volume traded was limited. Prices for December shipment ranged from $44 to $44.50 while deferred offerings ranged from down 50c. to up 50c. a ton. Shipments increased substantially as mills prepared for two-day holiday shutdown. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $44.50 to $45 for December; $46, January/February; $47, March/April.

Production of old process expeller meal was limited and nearby offerings were available only from re-sellers, spot price up $2. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was at $52.50 for December/January and $55.50, February/March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	13,080,000	14,700,000
Since Sept 1	216,120,000	242,520,000

Peanut Meal — Supplies of meal were scarce. The nominal price is still considered $52 per ton, sacked, 45 percent old process and $49, solvent f.o.b., Georgia-Alabama shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Fair day-to-day demand continued in this market, though volume tapered off. Crushers, for the most part, were in comfortable to tight supply situation, at least three in the east completely sold up for December.

While several specific markets were stronger, weaker undertone was provided by fairly generous offerings at 50c. under crusher quotes. Liquidation pressure caused futures at Chicago to drift lower. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, ranged from $44 to $44.50 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

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Archer-Daniels Vice-Pres. Heads Oil Industry Group

Ralph Bruce, vice-president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., became chairman of the executive committee of the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries on December 1. He succeeds V. A. Acer, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., who had held the office since December 1, 1954.

Mr. Acer will remain on the executive committee. Other elections were Harold G. Pile, of Fels & Co., treasurer; John B. Gordon, secretary and Washington, D. C., representative; and William K. Bing, assistant manager, all re-elections.

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 3*

of those products removed from or added to the file.

The appraiser will prepare a list of these products from time to time, identifying each such product by the invoice name and, if different, the trade name. The colour index number is also to appear in the list opposite the name of the product.

The lists will be furnished to the Customs Information Exchange for circularization among other appraising officers and to the public on request.

The list will be of help to importers because it will enable them to determine whether a coaltar product to be imported is comparable to a domestic product in which case the duty would be imposed on the foreign product on the basis of the American selling price for the domestic product.

Gov't Wants Action

—*Continued from page 4*

on Monday Mr. Haft received a letter from Parke, Davis "advising him that the company would no longer do business with him and that his account was being closed permanently."

"This action on the part of Parke, Davis to punish a witness who testified on behalf of the government in a case involving that corporation," said Mr. Kenney, "would seem to enforce a penalty against a citizen which no one should have to pay by reason of performing his duty to his government."

Aliphatic Organics

—*Continued from page 41*

of this year. The most recent previous figure reported was 1,097,341 pounds for June of this year. Either in order to prevent disclosure of individual company data or because the data on hand at the time of publication were considered insufficient to represent total production, the commission published no figure for production during July of this year.

Total output through the first eight calendar months of this year (less the missing July figure) was 8,004,294 pounds. Aggregate for the first eight calendar months of 1956 (with output in all months reported) was 10,278,658 pounds.

Glycerine—Refined glycerine was slow even for December, normally a slow month in the best of times. The trade was waiting until the latter part of January to see whether there will be any indication of an upturn in business activity.

Delivered prices for domestic crude remained unchanged at 15c. per pound for soaplye and 16½c. per pound for saponification material. Trade was listless.

Most recent transactions reported in foreign crude ranged between 13½c. and 14½c. per pound, c.i.f. However, to all intents and purposes, there were no active buyers, and the foregoing quotations could be regarded as merely nominal at this time.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Tariff Commission reported that output of hexamethylenetetramine during August of this year was up to 1,527,250 pounds, compared to 1,275,696 pounds turned out during the month previous. The more recent figure represented a sharp decline, however, from the 2,597,997 pounds produced during August, 1956. And the aggregate for the first eight calendar months of this year was off at 16,386,562 pounds. Production over the like period in 1956 amounted to 20,136,222 pounds.

Molasses—Minimum price of blackstrap declined ¼c. per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, while quotations were advanced from ¼c. to ½c. per gallon at some mdiwestern feed mixing centers. New Orleans prices at last reports ranged from 13c. to 13¾c. per gallon. The New York price was unchanged at 18c. per gallon.

In general, buoyant and depressing factors tended to cancel out each other, with the result that prices were unchanged at most points. Firming influences included freezing weather in the Louisiana and Florida cane and citrus country and expectations of increased consumption of blackstrap by livestock in many parts of the country where severe winter conditions were experienced. However, there was abundant grass for fodder in many areas, and trade reports now said that the freeze did not seriously affect the cane in Florida fields. Demand was described as very slow in parts of the middle west and south.

Cold weather was a factor in the closing for the season of a few Louisiana cane grinding plants. Most of the others were expected to complete operations by December 31.

Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service reported that 4,124,858 tons of sugar cane was ground in Louisiana through December 7, yielding 588,675,619 pounds of raw sugar.

Oxalic Acid—Production during August of this year amounted to 1,620,054 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, as against 1,102,633 pounds turned out in the month previous. The commission, either in order to avoid disclosure of individual company figures or because data on hand at the time of publication were not considered representative of total production, withheld statistics for August, 1956.

Aggregate output over the first eight calendar months of this year added up to 14,163,422 pounds. The cumulative figure for the like period in 1956 (but less the missing August figure) was 13,977,596 pounds.

Perchloroethylene—Production through the first eight calendar months was running more than six million pounds ahead of the mark reached at that point in 1956. During that interval in 1957, output added up to 129,587,634 pounds, while the cumulative figure for the like period in 1956 was 123,412,917 pounds.

Tariff Commission reported that production during August of this year amounted to 14,029,710 pounds, as compared to 14,398,903 pounds turned out during the month previous and 12,023,090 pounds produced during August, 1956.

Bureau of Narcotics Says 'NU-1932' Is Habit Forming

Bureau of Narcotics has given notice that it is proposed to include the drug NU-1932 and described chemically as b-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxpiperidine, on the list of products having addiction- forming or addiction-sustaining liabilities similar to morphine.

The action essentially is a correction of an earlier order of the commission. By proclamation dated August 26, 1949, the President proclaimed this drug to be an opiate and subject to the controls applying to opiates, but subsequently it was determined that the finding was based on tests made of the alpha rather than the beta isomer of the drug.

Notice was published in the *Federal Register* August 2, 1956, of the proposed determination that the alpha isomer of the drug had addiction-forming or sustaining liabilities, and appropriate tests have now been completed on the beta isomer to place this drug under notice also.

Interested persons are invited to submit their comments on the notice to the Commissioner of Narcotics prior to January 9, 1958.

Medical Research Isn't

—*Continued from page 7*

department chairmen, high-level government officials, presidents and other officers of foundations, hospitals, medical associations and pharmaceutical companies.

The persons interviewed were carefully selected to assure that all major fields and types of activity and pertinent scientific disciplines were proportionately represented. The interviews were anonymous and respondents were encouraged to talk freely and frankly about any aspect of the problems of medical research they deemed important. Roughly half of the Williams report, which is entitled "The New Era in Medical Research," is composed of direct quotes from these interviews.

The survey showed that the field of medical research had grown so fast under the impact of new funds in the past few years that, though major problems have been identified, there was now a great need to work out some agreed solutions. The field is characterized, at present, by widely divergent opinions.

Following are the major problems listed in the report that concern many, if not most, of the experts:

• There is nearly universal agreement on the need for more basic research. As one of those interviewed put it: "It's necessary to shout from the housetops: 'Don't forget basic research!' People may hear and remember."

• Medical education is being impoverished to enrich research. The new abundance of research funds is drawing topnotch people away from teaching, adding a substantial load to the already overburdened administrative budgets of medical schools and rapidly increasing the universities' dependence on the government, from which most of their outside money is now coming.

• Brains are much scarcer than dollars. The report summarizes this point as follows:

"A recurring refrain, which lasted during the whole survey, was that the main need now is for 'men, not money.' There are many who question the government's spending program in medical research because, in their opinion, there are not enough people scientifically qualified to utilize the money effectively."

• There is great controversy about the role of government in "the new era in medical research." The new era dates from 1956, the report says, when "Congress established a new national policy: that henceforth the United States would try to conquer disease through research, whatever the cost."

• Criticism of the now common practice of raising or appropriating money to cure specific diseases. It is not only said to inhibit basic research but to force scientists and university administrators to write their requests for grants to fit them into one disease category or another.

• There has been very little thinking about the wisest way to handle patents, production and distribution, if a new drug is discovered with government research funds.

"There are some, however," the report states, "who express considerable concern over eventual difficulties on this score: for instance, that the government will get into product development full scale, that industry won't be extended adequate protection for its participation in the development of new products, and that the patent concept will be weakened."

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Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton 5T single punch Preform Machine.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
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Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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TRENTON, MICHIGAN

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1—Arnold 6' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator, 325 sq. ft.
1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Louisville 6' x 50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, reducer and 25 HP motor.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 3/60/440 V. 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/7½ HP, 3/60/440 V. 1200/600 rpm motors.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.
1—2000 gal. 304 S.S. vertical, agitated, jacketed Tank.
1—5500 gal. rubber lined 10' x 9' vertical Tank.
1—10,000 Aluminum 10' x 16' horizontal Tank.

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4—Type 317 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 900 sq. ft. each.

1—Stainless Steel Packed Column 10" x 25'.

5—Type 316 Stainless Steel Columns, 3' x 25'.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter, Model 18W18.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter, Model 18-4.

1—Niagara Monel Jacketed Filter, Model 85.

1—Oliver Horizontal 3' Pilot Plant Filter (New).

1—Sweetland #7 Filter, 20 steel leaves.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary String Filter, 3' x 3' (New).

2—Sperry C. I. Closed Delivery Filter Presses, 24" x 24", 30 ch. (New).

Patterson Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Shell Blenders, 5 cu. ft.

1—Patterson Stainless Steel Conical Blender, 4 cu. ft.

1—Combustion Engineering Boiler 200 HP, 275# pressure.

2—Vertical Steel Tanks with Turbo Agitators and Drives, 4000 gallons each (New).

1—Vertical Stainless Steel Tank, 12,000 gallons.

1—Vertical Stainless Steel Tank, 4000 gal.

1—Pfaudler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, complete with agitator, drive and motor, 1500 gal.

2—2000 gallon Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles.

1—Nickel 1000 gal. Jacketed Kettle.

1—Nickel 1000 gallon vacuum Receiver.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Model XL, 1000 gallon Jacketed Kettle.

2—Vertical Aluminum Storage Tanks, 12,000 gallons each.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1600 gal. capacity, 150# jacket, 600# internal.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles 380 gallons each, complete with agitator and drive.

1—AT&M 42" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with Type 347 Stainless Steel Perforate Basket, plow and motor.

1—Horizontal Type 316 Stainless Steel Still Pot, 2000 gal.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, plow and motor.

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2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Model D-2 (New).

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CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 26" Susp. Monel.
PFAUDLER KETTLE—G/L. Jack., 300 Gal.
Sharples Super D-Hydrator C-20, 316 S.S.
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1—Sperry Filter 42", open del. 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28"
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyer 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compresser, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
S.S. Closed Tank with Coils & Agitator, 1000 gals.
S.S. Closed Tank, jacketed with Agitator, 150 gal.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed, Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22"—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17" x 27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42 x 36 jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 80 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Meters.
1—J. H. Day 3 roll Mill 10 x 16.
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1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60" with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.

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1—Sparkler 18" Jacketed Filter.
1—125 gal. S.S. Jacketed & Agitated Kettle.
2—Steel Tanks 750 & 2000 gallons.
2—Westco Pumps 10 gpm.
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FEEDERS—Syntron FM-O-10, F 11, F 21 (S/S) Jeffrey 2A-W/Rectifiers.

BAG PACKER—St. Regis 100LS (unused) single spout for 100# valve bags, complete w/motor.

MIXERS—2/3 c.f. cone—16 c.f. double cone (Pat Kelly)—5 c.f. Lancaster EBG3, EAG3 9 c.f. Lanc. EAG 4,—14 c.f. Clearfield 610.

ROTARY DRYERS—24 x 20, 36 x 25, 44 x 25.

MILLS, PEBBLE—18 x 24, 24 x 24, 30 x 24, 40 x 48, 60 x 48 (new lining, new 7½ HP gearmotor), 72 x 60 porcelain, 6 x 9 Buhrstone.

MILLS, HARDINGE, CONICAL—4½ x 16, 7 x 22, 7 x 48 Buhrstone lined w/motor drives.

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift, 6000# Yale 8' lift, w/cab, pneumatics, gasoline.

OVEN—2' x 3' x 32', gas fired, continuous, Laminating 4000 cfm, 325° F, like new.

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2—Alsop 12" pressure filters, stainless.
1—42 x 42" Sperry iron press.
1—24 x 24" Sperry iron press.
1—1½ x 1' Bird Young stainless rotary vacuum.
5—12" Ertel nickle plated bronze & rubber.
1—24 x 24" Shriver lead press.
1—24 x 24" Sperry Everdur press.
3—5000 GPH Sparkler rubber lined model 19-33.
1—30 x 30" Shriver iron press.

GRINDERS AND MILLS
1—50 gal. Patterson pebble mill.
1—Kent 13 x 32" — 3 roll mill.
2—Fitzpatrick style K and D comminuters.
1—600 gallon Porter ball mill, jacketed.
5—4—250 gallon Patterson ball mills, jacketed.
1—Mikro #5 atomizer, stainless.
2—Sprout Waldron knife cutters, 1 SP and 2 SB.
2—Fitzpatrick model J homoloid mills.
2—Hammer Mills—Gruendler 16 x 40" and 6 x 8'.

MIXERS
1—7/10 gallon Baker Perkins.
1—35 gallon Day, jacketed.
2—50 gallon Day & Baker Perkins.
8—75 gallon Day Imperial #30.
1—125 gallon Gruendler.
1—200 gallon Baker Perkins.
1—1000# Day Ribbon blender.
2—7500# double ribbon.
2—4 x 8' jacketed horizontal mixers.
5—2¼—8 and 15 gallon Day pony.
1—50 gallon Ross pony.

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Refined Solvents: below market—clearing our 1957 inventory—Approximately 8,000 gallons of each of the following: Benzol, carbon tetrachloride; cyclohexanone; hexane; heptane; isobutanol; MEK and MIBK mixture; MIBC; mineral spirits; xylol; odorless mineral spirits; tetrahydrofuran; dark colored DOP. Mercury Chemical Corp., 45 Janet Lane, Springfield, N. J. DRexel 6-3220-1.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemical Sales—Need man with imagination and creative ability for sales and sales development work in eastern territory. Requirements include college degree, some experience in sales or technical service, and knowledge of industrial chemicals. Write Chemicals Dept., The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago 54, Illinois.

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POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted—Position: as company representative with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture or other governmental agencies on part or full time basis. Experience in soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts and their Oils. Also in procurement and sales of other commodities. 24 years with Agriculture. College graduate. C. G. Graves, Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

Maltbie Makes Douglas Technical Service Chief

James M. Douglas has been appointed director of technical services for Maltbie Laboratories Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J.

Mr. Douglas was previously a research associate in the medical department of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, and a biologist in the viral and rickettsial research department of Lederle Laboratories.

Pesticides Still Ring

—Continued from page 7

took about 20 percent and the export trade took the other 20 percent.

Major market developments during the year were reported to be:

- Growing interest of foresters in using chemicals in forest conservation. Forest insects and diseases are now killing nine times as much timber as forest fire, causing a critical problem both for the $20 billion forest products industry and for forest conservationists.
- Wider use of chemical insect, plant disease and weed control in home gardening and lawn care bolstered by expanding suburbs and increased leisure time for gardening.
- A steady growth in exports, particularly to underveloped areas of Asia and Africa where improved pest control is the key to increasing food production and to improving public health through control of disease-carrying mosquitoes, fleas, and rats.
- Growing importance of aerial application of pesticide chemicals in agriculture and in forest maintenance. More than 7,500 airplanes flew an estimated 1,000,000 hours in aerial application in 1957, compared with 700,000 hours flown for this purpose in 1951.
- Small but steady increases in the relatively new uses of pesticide chemicals to a) protect elm trees against damage from Dutch elm disease, b) control brush, weeds and noxious plants along highway roadsides, and c) protect park visitors through control of tormenting insects and injurious plants such as poison ivy in public parks.

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77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N.Y. WO 4-5120

Chemical Producer Shown How to Get Around

—Continued from page 7

be made by negotiation with qualified suppliers, and without formal advertising for bids. In purchasing by negotiation, the procurement office also makes use of its bidders' list for the particular item or service. Here, however, the office asks only a number of selected suppliers for price quotations or proposals, including when necessary detailed statements of estimated costs or other evidence of reasonable prices.

From the above, it should be apparent to you that bidders' lists of qualified suppliers of particular items are, as a rule, the basis for government purchases, whether they are made by advertising for bids or by negotiation. Therefore, in selling to the government, your first step is to find out which agencies buy the products you make or can make; the second, to get on the agencies' bidders' lists for the items.

Four Sources for Information

You have at least four sources for this information:

1. US Government Purchasing Directory —This is a comprehensive guide to the items purchased by both the military and the civilian agencies. By means of an alphabetical listing of approximately 4,000 items and classes of items, the director indicates the more than 5 million products and services purchased by the federal government.

A numerical code shows which agencies buy these products and services and which of their purchasing offices should be contacted by potential suppliers. You can obtain it from the Government Printing Office at 50 cents per copy.

2. Booklets published by government purchasing agencies to assist firms that wish to sell to them. These are often available free or for nominal amoun's from the agencies themselves.

3. The Business Service Centers of the General Services Administration — GSA acts as the purchasing agent for many standard and common-use items of equipment and supplies used by all federal agencies.

By writing to or visiting the nearest Business Service Center you can obtain information on the many standard items GSA buys. These centers are located in the GSA regional headquarters in Boston, New York, Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; San Francisco; Seattle, Wash, and Washington, D. C.

4. Synopsis of US Government Proposed Procurement, Sales and Contract Awards —The synopsis is published daily by the Department of Comerce, in cooperation with government purchasing agencies, and is divided into three parts.

Part I summarizes certain purchases large enough to be of more than local interest to be made by the Department of Defense and various federal civilian agencies.

Part II provides information on proposed sales of government surplus property, both real and personal.

Part III lists contract awards by the Department of Defense, GSA and other agencies. Copies of the synopsis are available for reference purposes at SBA and Department of Commerce field offices, or may be obtained on subscription basis for $7 a year from any Commerce department field office.

Seek Place on Bidders' List

After learning which agencies buy the items, you should ask the agencies to send the necessary forms to have your firm placed on their bidders' lists. However, if you have any question about your firm's ability to meet an agency's specifications for a particular item, you should ask the agency for a copy of the specifications prior to requesting listing on the bidders list.

The agency will either send you a copy of the specifications or will tell you where a copy can be examined. If review of the specifications indicates that your firm can meet them, you should request placement on the bidders' list.

In writing to a procurement agency asking to be listed on its bidders lists, be sure to name specifically each item that you want to sell to the agency. This is important, because separate bidders' lists are maintained for each item purchased.

Failure to be specific about the items you want to sell may delay getting your name on the proper lists, or may result in its being omitted from lists for certain items which you could supply.

Most items purhased by the government are bought on the basis of standard specifications. These specifications describe in detail the quality of the supplies and their grade, size and so forth. But it is also true that certain specifications require the product to pass special qualification tests before a contract can be awarded.

A qualification test itself involves whatever inspection, trial operation, or analysis is needed to prove that an item meets all requirements. Items which pass the tests are then listed in one of the Qualified Products Lists (QPL) which are used in government purchasing.

Only a relatively small percentage of specifications used by the government require this type of testing and you should check the specifications under which you are interested in bidding either for direct government procurement or for furnishing products to a prime contractor for the government, to determine whether your product must be tested before you are considered eligible for award of contract.

Lists Always Open

Qualified products lists are always open for inclusion of products of additional manufacturers. Every effort is made by the government activity for qualification approval to advertise the intent to establish a qualified products list for a particular specification.

In addition to the statement included in the specification, notices are published in the "Synopsis of US Government Proposed Procurement and Contract Awards," and contact is made with individual companies believed to be interested.

With these preliminaries out of the way, you are now ready to bid. When this opportunity arises, the greatest care should be exercised in submitting an offer. If you submit an erroneous bid and are awarded the contract, the result may be little or no profit to you, or even serious financial loss.

If you submit an erroneous proposal, and the error comes to light during negotiations or through your request to amend the proposal, the purchasing officer may doubt your reliability and be reluctant to award the contract to you.

Before preparing a bid, you should study the specifications for the item carefully to be sure that you can meet the requirements. You should give close attention to the instructions to bidders and conditions of purchase, delivery, and payment. When determining the amount you will bid, you should be particularly careful to include all costs of material, labor, overhead, packaging, and freight.

Be Sure to Comply

You should be sure to comply with such important provisions of the bid as (1) sending the required number of copies; (2) mailing the bid in sufficient time for it to reach the purchasing office before the closing date for bids, and (3) properly tagging, marking, and mailing to the purchasing office, also well in advance of the closing date, a sample, if one is required.

When preparing a proposal on a purchase to be made by negotiation, the same care should be exercised as when preparing a formal bid. However, because the negotiated purchase procedure is more flexible than the advertised bid procedure, there is greater opportunity for you to seek modification of specifications or conditions of purchase, delivery, and payment, if modifications are necessary or desirable.

If the contracting officer decides to negotiate on a proposal, he may require a complete cost analysis. Therefore, be prepared to support your quotation with facts and figures.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium nitrate, 50 tons in 100-lb. bgs., tech., 32%, Bid No. 29, Dec. 30, Base Procurement Officer, AMC, Donaldson AFB, South Carolina

Calcium hydroxide, 60,000 50-lb. bgs., tech., Bid No. 1-1384, Dec. 31, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Avenue, Phila. 11, Pa.

Chromic acid, 10,000 lbs., spec. OC-303-1, Bid No. 107, Jan. 2, Procurement Div., AMC, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.

Drugs, magnesium sulfate, mercury, methanol, methyl salicylate, Bid No. A-183, Jan. 2; phosphoric acid, pilocarpine hydrochloride, potassium dichromate, etc., Bid No. A-175, Dec. 30, glyceryl trinitrate, 3600 tubes, USP tabs., 300 bots. mercuric cyanide tabs., morphine sulfate tabs., nicotinamide tabs., etc., Bid No. A-177, Dec. 26, 25,000 vials influenza virus vaccine, monovalent, Asian strain, Bid No. A-191, Dec. 30, Procurement Div., Vets. Adm., Washington 25, D.C.

Hydrochloric acid, 31,250 lbs., tech., fuming, Bid No. 111-157, Dec. 23, Supply Dept., Naval Shipyard, Boston 29, Mass.

Paint, vinyl red lead primer, spec. S-52, 3,400 gals. pretreatment primer for metals, Bid No. 241 Jan. 10, Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st & 3rd Ave., B'klyn., N. Y.; 60,000 gals. acyclic nitrocellulose lacquer thinner, spec. T-19544, Bid No. 1H, Jan. 8, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.; 1,500 gals. flat alkyd interior paint, spec. P-30, Bid No. R2C-60983, Dec. 30, Gen. Services Adm., 7th & D Sts., Washington 25, D.C.; 50,000 gals. ship interior and exterior white enamel, 1,600 gals. light gray enamel, Bid No. 4-1347, Jan. 2, 334 5-gal. pails interior gloss white, quick drying enamel, Bid No. 4-1346, Dec. 31, 800 5-gal. pails yellow enamel for obliterating markings, Bid No. 4-1348, Dec. 31, 25,000 gals. gloss interior and exterior enamel, various colors, Bid No. 4-1310, Jan. 2, 2,160 gals. cellulose nitrate gray lacquer, 11,520 gals. white same, Bid No. 4-1340, Jan. 3, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Polyethylene Producers Baffled by duPont

—Continued from page 3

Pont patent situation and that its management "is giving serious consideration to it."

As explained by an official of Bakelite Company, Union Carbide's plastics division, the duPont patent is only part of the whole olefin picture in which Carbide has "a very big stake."

DuPont maintains that its US patent (No. 2,816,883) is based on the discovery of linear polyethylene more than ten years ago by three of its research workers. The company received two US patents in 1955 and 1956 on methods for making linear polyethylene at low pressure.

Where last week's US patent award leaves polyethylene producers operating under Ziegler licenses seems more of a question than does the Phillips' licensing situation. These eight US firms have licenses from Dr. Karl Ziegler and the Max Planck Institute for Coal Research of Mulheim, West Germany:

Hercules Powder Company, Union Carbide, Koppers Company, Dow Chemical Company, duPont, Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Monsanto Chemical Company and Esso Research & Engineering Company.

Some $7 million in fees are reported to have already been paid in by some two dozen Ziegler licensees around the world. The fees are advance royalties on material to be produced—and there will be more to come when the plants go on stream.

Who Carries the Ball?

Just who carries the legal ball for the Ziegler licensees is not clear. Apparently any legal tilting that will be necessary will have to be done by the individual firms.

Certainly, legalistic caution seems to be the byword among the US Ziegler licensees. Koppers, for instance, says it "is aware of the situation and is studying it." Dow refuses comment until its lawyers are able to review the duPont patent. And consider this statement by a Hercules spokesman:

"We've just received a copy of duPont's patent and the statement accompanying it and we are studying them. The patent problems in this field are so complex it will take a substantial period of time to determine what problems exist."

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, which has more than thirty US patents on polyethylene and related materials, is withholding comment. Indiana Standard has licensed Spencer Chemical Company and Eastman Kodak Company under patents of a low-pressure polyethylene process of its own. However, the work is said to be still in the experimental stage.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has developed still another process which turns out a special linear polyethylene for use in piping.

Meanwhile, duPont, which says it is willing to discuss licensing with all comers, has under way design studies for a linear polyethylene plant to be located at Laplace, La., on the Mississippi River thirty-two miles upstream from New Orleans.

The Wilmington company points out that it has been conducting research in the field of plastic materials derived from ethylene from the middle 1930's and that it has spent more than $6 million on linear polyethylene as a "clearly specified" objective.

DuPont notes that during its long bid for a patent the company "maintained that linear polyethylene which was described in detail in duPont's original patent application filed more than ten year ago, differs radically in chemical and physical structure and in utility from the most closely related materials known previously, such as the flexible polyethylene used in squeeze bottles."

Not so, contends Phillips, which holds that the duPont patent is based on "the old high-pressure process which is entirely different from the Phillips process." Furthermore, Phillips asserts that the duPont patent has polyethylene claims "which contain a number of limitations." And it adds:

"As it is doubtful that these cover Phillips polyethylene or that they are valid and sustainable, it is believed that Phillips and its licensees will not be adversely affected."

However, should things not go Phillips' way, the Bartlesville oil company does not think it will be hurt very much.

"In the event that this [duPont's] patent should be determined to be valid and infringed," Phillips holds, "the effect on the production cost of Phillips polyethylene would be minor and its selling price would not be increased."

Additives Will Be

—Continued from page 5

the requirements of this section any chemical additive, and any food bearing or containing such additive, intended solely for investigational use by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to investigate the safety of such additive, and (2) may be regulation exempt any other chemical additive, or any food bearing or containing it, or both, when in his opinion such exemption is consistent with the public health."

As regards the other question—functional value—FDA officials seem to be unchanged in their strong viewpoint that any additive having toxic qualities must be useful to the consumer to get clearance. A non-toxic additive is of no concern to them.

Thinking Influenced by Others

They admit that their thinking on this question has been strongly influenced by reports of the Food and Nutrition Board of the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Food Additives which met just a year ago in Rome, Italy.

This latter report outlines general principles governing the use of food additives and cites a number of circumstances in which there is technological justification for the use of acceptable food additives to the advantage of consumers. Among them are the following:

"1. Maintenance of nutritional quality of a food. A typical example of the use of an additive to check loss of nutrition is the addition of an antioxidant to edible fats which contain substantial amounts of beta-carotene or vitamin A.

"In certain circumstances the nutritional value of a food may incidentally be enhanced by the use of additives. Thus, ascorbic acid, when employed as an antioxidant will increase the antiscorbutic value of foods, such as fruit products, while the coloring of margarine with beta-carotene will enhance its vitamin A activity.

"2. Enhancement of keeping quality or stability. Advantage should be taken of the many achievements of chemists and food technologists in making available a wide range of acceptable additives which can materially reduce loss of food. These additives include a large number of agents which retard the onset of deterioration. Among these are the antioxidants, various types of antimicrobal agents, inert gases, curing agents for meats, and many spices.

"3. Making foods attractive to consumers. Non-nutritive additives used to increase the appeal of a food to the consumer are, chiefly, colors; flavoring agents; emulsifying, stabilizing and thickening agents; bleaching agents, and clarifiers. The value of color in food lies mainly in the fact that the interest of consumers in food may decrease if it does not have the color to which the consumer has become accustomed.

"Typical examples are manufactured dairy products, such as butter and cheese, the natural color of which may vary from season to season; and canned and pulped fruits and vegetables, which have lost some of their original color during the processing. Flavoring agents are likewise useful in increasing acceptability.

"4. Providing essential aids in food processing. Some modern manufacturing processes require the use of stability, clarifying, oxidizing, and sequestering agents, acids, alkalies, buffer salts, and other processing materials. Many are used only seasonally, but they permit the economical large-scale manufacture of foods of constant composition and quality throughout the year."

The joint report also contains a section on additives that should not be permitted in foods. It groups these as follows: (1) those designed to disguise the use of faulty processing or handling technics; (2) those whose aim is to deceive the consumer; (3) those which cause a substantial reduction of the nutritive value of the food; and (4) those whose effect can be obtained by good manufacturing practices which are economically feasible.

Plastics Trend?

—Continued from page 5

ing of people and facilities from cellulose acetate operations to polyolefins, as well as to other chemicals which are now being developed."

Hercules disclosed at the end of November it was putting on stream at Parlin the first commercial polypropylene plant in the United States.

"This new plastic material, along with Hi-Fax (Hercules' high-density polyethylene) is just getting into volume production, and a rapid growth is anticipated for both products," Mr. Hinner states.

Approximately 500 people are currently employed in the cellulose acetate plant, many of them with technical skills needed in other Hercules Parlin operations. Hercules employs more than 2,000 men and women at Parlin.

Vietnam Ready to Buy Pesticides and Fertilizer

Vietnam will soon enter the market to purchase $250,000 of agricultural pesticides and $1,550,000 of fertilizer materials. Authorization covering the purchases, which are to be made before April 30 for delivery by June 30, 1958, were issued last week by the International Cooperation Administration. Purchases are to be made from world-wide sources.

The pesticides are covered by two authorizations of $125,000 each and are numbered PA 30-236-9–L1-8019 and 8020. Five authorizations for fertilizer purchases were issued of which two cover nitrogenous fertilizers totalling $750,000; two are for phosphate and other fertilizer material amounting to $700,000, and the fifth is for potash fertilizers totalling $100,000.

The PA numbers for the fertilizers run from 8014 through 8018

Hog Bristle Sale

—Continued from page 4

terials Service. The actual sale will be held approximately thirty days after the catalog is available for distribution.

GSA stated further that the government will continue its policy of recovering original costs for the more desirable bristles to be sold. During the sale, the government also will reserve the right to accept or reject any bid and to withdraw any lot or assortment offered.

Only those bidders showing "bid paddles" will be recognized by the auctioneer. The paddles will be made available prior to the sale for a deposit of $500. This sum will be applicable to any purchase and will be refunded if no purchases are made. However, if a bidder refuses to consummate a purchase after a lot or assortment has been "knocked down" to him, his $500 deposit will be forfeited.

The Defense Materials Service, which administers the national stockpile, is in the process of selecting an auctioneer for the sale. As soon as this is accomplished a determination as to the exact location of the sale will be made, and announced.

Prospective buyers of the surplus bristles can be placed on the mailing list for the catalog by writing to Stanley Hanes, Defense Materials Service, General Service Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Mint Producers

—Continued from page 3

pounds, on the basis of an average price of $4.19 per pound, had a value of $9,831,000. Last year the peppermint crop of 2,326,000 pounds sold at an average price of $5.22 a pound for a total value of $12,142,000. Over the seven-year period, 1949-55, the price has averaged $5.40 a pound for an average value of $8,937,000.

The spearmint crop this year totaled 623,000 pounds which sold for an average price of $3.51 a pound for a total value of $2,185,000. Last year the crop totaled 665,000 pounds and sold for an average price of $4.06 a pound for a total value of $2,702,000. The seven-year average spearmint crop is 593,000 pounds with a total value of $2,708,000 based on the average price of $4.62 a pound.

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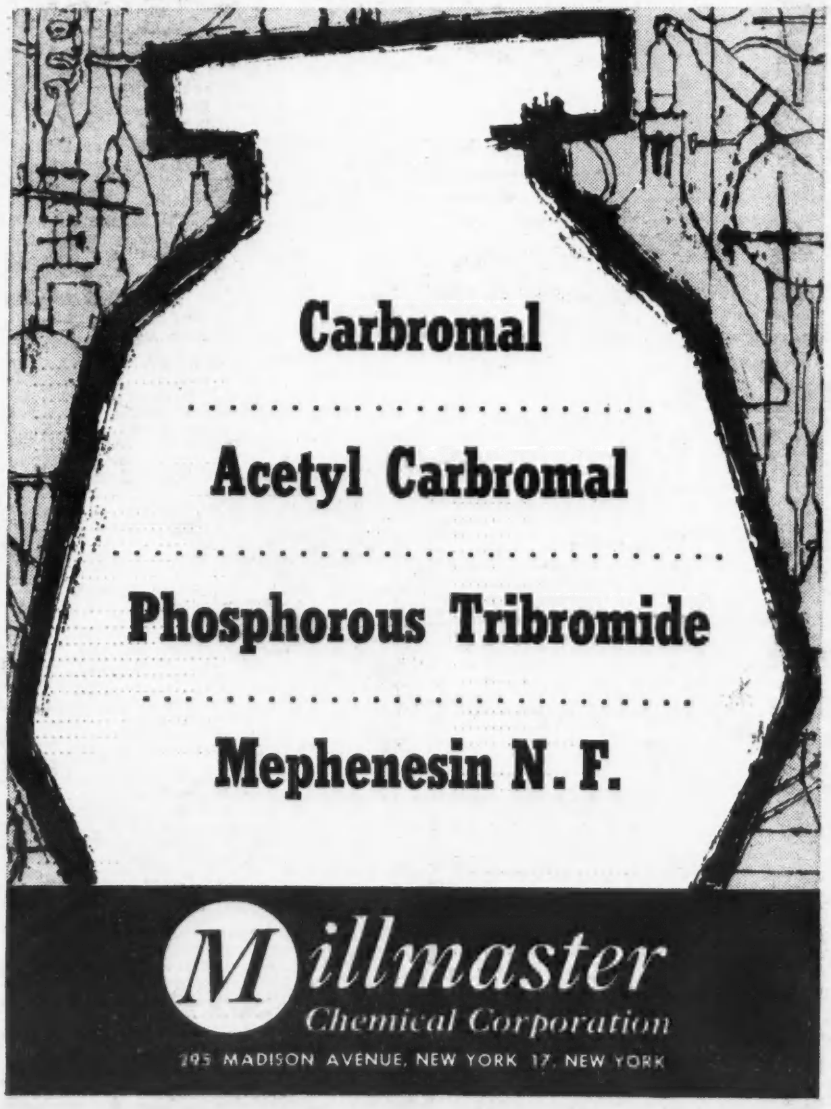
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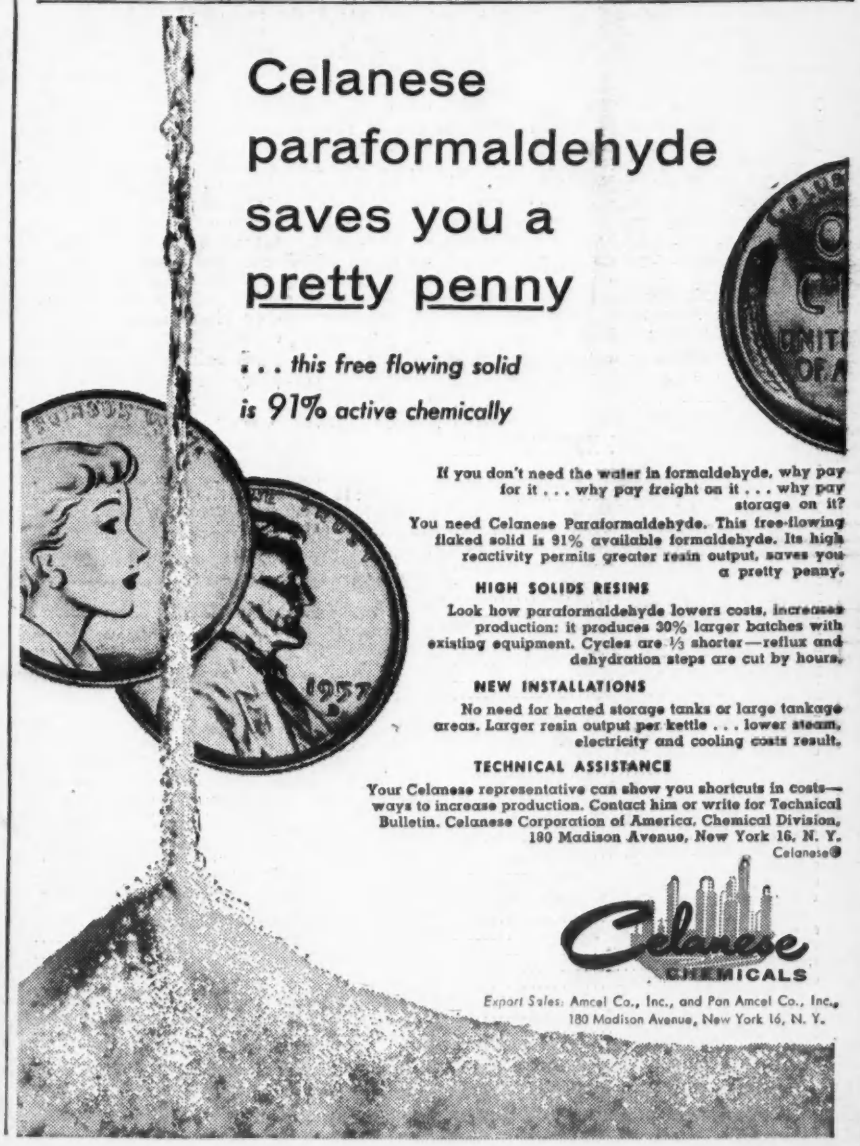
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